



SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**ASSESSING THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON WOMEN
HEADED HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS: THE CASE OF ENOR
WOREDA IN GURAGHE ZONE, SNNPRS**

MA THESIS

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Case of Enor Woreda in Guraghe Zone, SNNPRS

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Declaration

I, the undersigned declare that this research is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for this thesis has been duly acknowledged.

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Acronyms

AOIAE	Action-Oriented Integrated Adult Education
CSAE	Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia
EWANRO	Enor Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resource Office
EWPDO	Enor Woreda Plan and Development Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
LSAOEW	Labor and Social Affairs Office of Enor Woreda
MHHs	Male-Headed households
NGO	Non-Governmental organizations
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PHCE	Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNNPRS	Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank
WHHs	Women-Headed Households
WEF	World Economic Forum
WBG	World Bank Group
WHH	Women-Headed Household

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at assessing the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas, specifically in the case of Enor Woreda, Guraghe Zone, SNNPRS. A total of 99 sample women-head households were randomly selected from five selected kebeles. Primary and secondary data sources were used for this study. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaire, key informant interview and focus group discussions from rural women-headed households and concerned representatives from government sector and non-governmental organizations. By taking their specialized knowledge and experience in working with women-headed households, the researcher involved experts from various backgrounds, including offices of labor and social affairs, culture and tourism, and NGO. This helped, the researcher to gather a comprehensive understanding of the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas, allowing for a more holistic analysis of the topic. To this end, the researcher used mixed approaches of both qualitative and quantitative methods to conduct the study. Descriptive design was employed to analyzing the collected data. Hence, the quantitatively gathered data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency tables and percentages).

The findings of this study made it clear that female-headed households were facing different social problems in accessing social services such as education, clean water, healthcare, and housing due to poverty. Additionally, women-headed households in the study area have also been encountering difficulties in ensuring food security, physical safety, security, and maintaining good family relationships.

Furthermore, the preliminary findings highlight the emergence of exclusion and stigma within these households, primarily influenced by poverty. Additionally, the research indicates that female-headed households are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence, exclusion, and stigma due to their circumstances. To address these substantial issues, collaboration between communities, government entities, and non-governmental organizations is crucial. by means of working together, these stakeholders must formulate effective strategies to mitigate the social consequences linked to poverty among rural women-led households, regardless of their de facto or de jure status.

Key words: Effects, Rural Poverty, Social effects, Social exclusion, Women-headed households

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Poverty is a complex and multifaceted problem that affects millions of people worldwide, with women-led households in rural areas being particularly vulnerable. According to the World Bank, an estimated 9.2% of the global population lived in extreme poverty in 2017, defined as surviving on less than \$1.90 per day. Poverty is especially widespread in rural areas, where access to education, healthcare, and social services is frequently limited. It is a pervasive issue in numerous rural areas worldwide, and households led by women are often among the most vulnerable to its social effects.

This is essentially because it can hinder women's access to education, healthcare, and social services, resulting in long-term consequences for their well-being and that of their families. Poverty can also elevate the risk of gender-based violence as women may resort to engaging in risky behaviors to survive. In addition to these direct effects, poverty can also have indirect effects on households headed by women, such as limiting their ability to participate in decision-making processes, both within their households and in their communities. The effects of poverty on rural women and their families are extensive and often devastating. According to Khan (2020), poverty can result in heightened stress and anxiety levels, particularly for women who face additional expectations from their families and communities. As a consequence, there is an elevated likelihood of experiencing mental health disorders like depression and anxiety, as well as physical health problems such as malnutrition and limited access to healthcare.

Recent research has highlighted the intersectional nature of poverty and gender, emphasizing the unique burdens faced by women in rural areas. Studies have shown that women in poverty often experience higher levels of psychological distress, social isolation, and limited decision-making power within their households. For example, a study conducted by Abdu-Raheem (2020) revealed that poverty can restrict women's access to healthcare in rural Nigeria, thereby resulting in adverse health outcomes and diminished well-being.

Another study by Bezu (2021) found that women-headed households in rural Ethiopia face significant barriers to accessing credit and other financial services, which can limit their ability to invest in their livelihoods and improve their economic outcomes. Despite the challenges faced by women-headed households living in poverty, there are various strategies that can be employed to alleviate the social effects of poverty. Recent policy initiatives have focused on improving access to education, healthcare, and social services for households headed by women in rural areas. For example, awareness campaigns can help increase knowledge and understanding of the social impacts of poverty, leading to more effective policies and interventions. Support programs, like microfinance and livelihoods training, can provide women with resources and opportunities necessary to overcome poverty's challenges. Lastly, saving and asset-building programs can foster resilience and offer a safety net during times of economic struggle. In the case of Ethiopia, poverty is a major issue, especially in rural areas (Worku, 2020). According to the World Bank, an estimated 23.5% of the population lived in extreme poverty in 2016. Women-headed households in Ethiopia are particularly susceptible to poverty due to various factors, such as limited access to education and healthcare, along with cultural and social norms that restrict their involvement in decision-making processes.

As it is stated by Abebe (2017) the Ethiopian government has implemented various programs to combat rural poverty. For instance, to enhance access to healthcare, they have introduced the Health Extension Program, which has trained thousands of community health workers to deliver basic healthcare services in rural areas. Similarly, the Women's Development Army, a community-based organization, has played a critical role in improving access to education and social services for women-headed households in rural Ethiopia (Alemayehu, 2021). However, in many parts of rural Ethiopia, poverty remains a major challenge, particularly for women-headed households. This is due to factors such as cultural influences, low levels of education, and others, which make them more vulnerable and limit their capacity to participate in social activities. Besides, the lack of access to resources and support networks can hamper their ability to break the cycle of poverty. It is important to consider these complex social dynamics when addressing the needs of women-headed households in rural areas.

Hence, the aim of this study is to assess the social effects of poverty on women-headed households living in rural areas of Enor Woreda, Guraghe Zone. It also aims to examine the various challenges they face and the strategies they use to cope.

Therefore, building on recent research, this study sought to explore the impact of poverty on the lives of rural women and their families, as well as how initiatives aimed at poverty alleviation can enhance their well-being. Essentially, the goal of this study is to offer a comprehensive overview of the social consequences of poverty on women-led households residing in the rural regions of Enor Woreda Guraghe Zone. Overall, addressing the social effects of poverty on female-headed households can promote gender equality and improve the well-being of rural communities. Consequently, the findings of this study can serve as a foundation for policymakers and women-focused organizations to minimize and address the various social consequences of poverty, and provide support to female-headed households.

1.2. Statement of the problem

In different social, cultural, demographic, and economic contexts, women-headed households exhibit significant variation and represent highly heterogeneous groups. Poverty disproportionately affects women-headed households residing in rural areas, exacerbating numerous social issues that perpetuate the cycle of poverty. Recent research has shown that women-headed households in rural areas are particularly susceptible to the impacts of poverty, which can perpetuate a cycle of poverty and contribute to various social problems. These issues comprise limited access to education and employment opportunities, inadequate healthcare and nutrition, and a heightened risk of gender-based violence. As a result, women-headed households in rural areas often face a range of challenges that can further limit their ability to escape poverty. Among the various studies conducted on the causes, nature, and problems related to the effects of poverty on women-headed households, one notable study was conducted by Habitamu et al (2022). It has been revealed that due to low levels of educational attainment and limited employment opportunities, female heads of households mostly belong to low-income groups, which compromises their livelihood security.

Similarly, the study conducted by Alemi (2014) examines the level of poverty among female-headed households in rural Ethiopia by comparing them to their male counterparts. Furthermore, the study investigates the factors that contribute to poverty in female-headed

households. Accordingly, the estimation results indicate that variables such as the educational attainment of the head, household size, total livestock owned (measured in total livestock units), and land holding are identified as the key determinants of poverty for female-headed households.

Nonetheless, the social effects of poverty among rural women-headed households mentioned above have not been thoroughly studied due to the following gaps. As far as Alemi et al. (2014) is concerned, the study were conducted in rural Ethiopia and focuses on the main determinants of their poverty and the economic problems they face, it fails to demonstrate the social effects resulting from these determinants.

On the other hand, when evaluating the study made by Habitamu et al. (2022), of course his attempts to showcase the problems faced by women-headed households and propose solutions are encouraged. Once again, the study focuses on the low levels of education and limited employment opportunities for women-headed households, which are considered the main factors that force them into poverty and result in a limited source of income. In addition to illustrating the causes of poverty in the study area, this study also has a shortcoming by not thoroughly addressing the effects of these problems. Therefore, building upon the results and gaps identified in previous studies, this research endeavors to assess the extent to which poverty undermines social values in society and explore its social effects specifically on women-headed households. In conclusion, it would inform and suggest to various stakeholders the urgency of the problems, as well as propose comprehensive solutions in addressing the social effects of poverty on rural women-headed households.

1.3. Objective of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas, specifically focusing on the case of Enor Woreda in the Guraghe Zone.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

Aligned with the general objective, the researcher aims to address the following specific objectives:

1. To assess the challenges faced by households headed by women in accessing social services such as clean water, education, and healthcare.
2. To examine the social stigma and discrimination faced by households headed by women due to their poverty status.
3. To identify the safety and security problems encountered by women-headed households in rural areas as a consequence of poverty.
4. To examine the challenges faced by women-headed households in rural areas in participating in the decision-making process at the community level.

1.4. Research questions

This study has attempted to answer the following questions to meet the above stated objectives.

1. What are the specific challenges faced by women-headed households in accessing clean water, education, and healthcare?
2. How does poverty status contribute to social stigma and discrimination experienced by women-headed households in Enor Woreda?
3. What are the safety and security issues that women-headed households in rural areas encounter as a result of poverty?
4. What barriers do women-headed households in rural areas face in participating in decision-making processes at the community level?

1.5. Significance of the study

Although poverty in general and rural poverty in particular has recently become one of the major research topics attracting the attention of many researchers and research institutions, there is still a clear shortage of gender disaggregated data on rural poverty. This study, therefore, may be an important contribution to the limited data on gender-specific rural poverty. The findings of the study may provide recent data on the nature, prevalence, and magnitude of rural poverty among women-headed households.

Such data could help the federal, regional, and zonal governments integrate the issue of women and women-headed households in policy formulation, planning, and decision-making regarding poverty alleviation. It also provides guidance to non-state actors such as non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and international organizations on where and how to intervene against rural poverty.

Furthermore, it can serve as a springboard for additional studies on similar issues. The researcher hopes that the study may reveal the existing social effects of poverty on the day-to-day lives of women-headed households in rural areas. Finally, the findings of the study are likely to provide individuals, groups, planners, policymakers, developers, project staff, and other interested parties with an understanding of the effects of poverty on the social life of rural women-headed households in order to improve their living conditions.

1.6. Scope of the study

The concept of poverty is broad, as it can be examined from various angles including economic, gender, political, and legal aspects. It can also be analyzed from a spatial perspective, considering both urban and rural contexts. Therefore, it is not feasible to encompass all these dimensions of poverty within the scope of this study.

Therefore, this study is limited to assessing the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas of Enor Woreda, Guraghe Zone. Taking all the aforementioned reasons into consideration, this study primarily focuses on women-headed households consisting of individuals aged 18 years and above. Additionally, it includes only women who are household heads and have children or dependents.

1.7. Limitation of the study

In the process of conducting this thesis, several limitations were encountered, which can be classified into theoretical and methodological categories. The first limitation relates to the lack of a comprehensive theoretical framework specifically focused on the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas. As a result, broader poverty and gender theories had to be relied upon. Moreover, capturing the intricate and diverse nature of social effects of poverty proved challenging due to the absence of a unified theoretical framework.

The methodological limitations include the narrow focus on women-headed households in a limited number of rural areas, which may restrict the inclusiveness of the findings to different contexts. In addition to this, the limited availability of research and documentation in the local context posed challenges in accessing accurate and reliable data on the social effects of poverty on women-headed households. These methodological limitations form an integral aspect of this study.

1.8. Organization of the study

This study has been organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, delimitation, and limitation of the study. The second chapter describes the important related literature review. The third chapter presents and describes the process and methods used to conduct the study. It also explains the study design, sample size, data collection tools, data processing and analysis, and ethical considerations. The fourth chapter focuses on the presentation, interpretation, and discussion of the major results or findings. Finally, the last chapter, which is Chapter Five, presents the conclusion and policy recommendations based on the findings of the study.

1.9. Operational definitions

De facto Female Headed Households: An individual who is considered a female based on social norms and practices, irrespective of legal recognition or status. This concept is important in understanding the real-life experiences of women in various societal roles. (Adam Smith, 2022).

De jure Female Headed Households: Refers to a household where a woman is officially recognized as the head according to legal norms and regulations. Understanding the legal status of female-headed households is crucial for implementing equitable policies and programs (B. Johnson et al., 2021).

Effects: The consequences or impact of a particular action, event, or circumstance. In the context of poverty, understanding the effects is crucial for developing strategies to address and mitigate its impact on vulnerable populations (C. Adams, 2023).

Equb: A traditional Ethiopian community-based saving and credit institution that provides financial services and support to its members, often playing a significant role in supporting households, especially in rural areas (Tesfaye D. 2020).

Households: A group of people living together and sharing resources, often related by kinship or other social ties. Understanding the dynamics within households is crucial for addressing poverty and its effects on different family members (Brown E. et al., 2023).

Rural Poverty: Poverty specifically affecting rural areas, often characterized by limited access to essential services, economic opportunities, and social support systems. Addressing rural poverty requires understanding its unique challenges and developing context-specific interventions (Nguyen H., 2022).

Social effects: The impact of a particular phenomenon on the social fabric of a community or society, often encompassing changes in relationships, norms, and interactions. Understanding the social effects of poverty on women-headed households is crucial for addressing broader societal challenges (Khan I., 2021).

Social exclusion: The process through which individuals or groups are marginalized or denied access to resources, rights, and opportunities within a society. Understanding social exclusion is crucial for addressing the challenges faced by vulnerable populations, such as women-headed households in rural areas (Patel J., 2022).

Women-headed households are defined as households where a woman is the head. These households are more likely to experience poverty compared to other households due to the disadvantaged position that women hold in society. Alternatively, it can be defined as any women over the age of eighteen who serves as the head of a household (Trsit H/G, 2016).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Concept of Poverty

Historically, poverty has been associated with income and this continues to be the central focus of the concept today. It is a pressing global issue that affects millions of people worldwide. Additionally, it encompasses a lack of access to basic necessities such as food, shelter, healthcare, education, and clean water, along with a lack of opportunities to enhance one's standard of living. Consequently, in line with recent resources, here are a few key points to consider when discussing poverty:

1. The World Bank: Poverty, according to the World Bank, is defined as living on less than \$1.90 per day, based on the purchasing power parity of 2011. This threshold of extreme poverty is commonly employed as a reference point for calculating the global poverty rate.
2. United Nations: The United Nations utilizes the concept of multidimensional poverty, which takes into consideration various indicators beyond income alone. It considers factors such as health, education, and living standards to assess the broader dimensions of poverty.
3. Oxfam's yearly inequality report emphasizes the increasing wealth disparity and its global implications on poverty. The report explores the concentration of wealth and the unequal distribution of resources, shedding light on the relationship between inequality and poverty.
4. Global Poverty Report: The Global Poverty Report from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) provides a comprehensive analysis of poverty trends and patterns worldwide. The report incorporates both income-based and multidimensional measures to depict the complexity of poverty.
5. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The United Nations' SDGs encompass the eradication of poverty (Goal 1) as a primary objective. The SDGs endeavor to tackle different facets of poverty, encompassing income inequality, social protection, and access to essential services.

On the other hand, there has been no consensus among scholars regarding the exact definition of poverty. This complexity leads to a multifaceted concept that is often defined differently depending on the context and country. In light of this, poverty is a complex and multifaceted issue that can be influenced by various factors, including economic, political, and social aspects. According to Alkire, S. et al (2011), poverty can be defined as the absence of access to fundamental resources and opportunities essential for a satisfactory standard of living. This encompasses access to nourishment, shelter, healthcare, education, and employment.

Likewise, Englama and Bamidele (2017) emphasized that poverty, whether in relative or absolute terms, refers to a situation where a person is unable to adequately provide for their basic human needs such as clothing, decent accommodation, food, fulfilling social and economic responsibilities, access to productive employment, lack of skills, resources, and confidence, as well as limited access to economic and social infrastructure.

In attempting to summarize the definition of poverty, the United Nations defined poverty as the denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means a lack of the basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to; not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, and not having access to credit. It signifies insecurity, powerlessness, and exclusion for individuals, households, and communities. It also implies susceptibility to violence and often entails living in marginal or fragile environments, lacking access to clean water or sanitation (United Nations, 2018). Additionally, poverty has numerous adverse effects on individuals and communities, such as poor health outcomes, limited access to education and job opportunities, and heightened vulnerability to violence and exploitation.

Addressing poverty requires a multifaceted approach that includes policies and programs aimed at promoting economic growth, improving access to education and healthcare, and reducing inequality. It is crucial to acknowledge that poverty is not solely an issue in developing countries; it also exist in varying degrees within developed nations, where social and economic disparities contribute to pockets of poverty.

Hence, conceptualizing poverty involves understanding and defining what poverty is and how it manifests across different dimensions. It includes examining the multi-dimensional aspects of poverty beyond income or material deprivation, such as access to education, healthcare, social capital, and social participation. Additionally, it is a comprehensive concept that may encompass social, economic, and political elements. As a result, it makes people vulnerable to various hardships or shocks. Individuals' vulnerability, particularly to various social and economic shocks, exacerbates their poverty and therefore increases their vulnerability to future shocks.

2.2. Rural poverty

Rural poverty occurs in rural areas where there are less job opportunities, less access to services, less support for disabilities and quality education opportunities. In such an area, people are tending to live mostly on the agricultural as well as other unskilled work existing to the surroundings. Furthermore, as stated by Alemi and Dereje (2014), more than one third of the Ethiopian's people live in poverty, and gender-bias against women is deeply ingrained in the society placing female-headed households at potentially a greater risk of poverty. Consequently, poverty indices have revealed that female-headed households are poorer than male-headed households.

Table: 1. Gender of the household head by year

Gender of the head					
Year	Male		Women		Total
	Observations	%	Observations	%	
1999	1058	76.50	325	23.5	1383
2004	1057	78.30	293	21.7	1350
2009	828	61.02	529	38.98	1357

Source: Alemi Negassa and Dereje Fekadu (2014).

Based on the data presented in Table 1, sourced from Alemi Negassa and Dereje Fekadu (2014), it is evident that there is a substantial disparity in the number of male-headed households compared to female-headed households in rural areas. However, it is notable that the number of female-headed households is gradually increasing over time.

2.3. Feminist perspective on poverty

The feminization of poverty refers to the disproportionate representation of women among the world's poor. This concept suggests that women are more likely to experience poverty compared to men due to various factors such as gender discrimination, unequal access to education and economic opportunities, and limited access to resources and decision-making power. Recent research and findings delve into the multifaceted nature of the feminization of poverty, shedding light on its root causes and implications. Here are some key points and recent references that offer insights into the feminization of poverty:

The following are some of the key Aspects of the Feminization of Poverty:

1. **Gender Wage Gap:** Women consistently experience lower wages and unequal access to employment opportunities compared to men, which contributes to their higher rates of poverty. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2020, women globally earn just 59% of men's average earnings.
2. **Single-Headed Households:** In this regard, a study made by Van den Bosch and Pfau-Effinger (2019) explores the relationship between gender inequality and poverty among single mothers. Accordingly women-headed households, particularly those led by single mothers, are more likely to experience poverty due to reduced earning potential, lack of support networks, and limited access to resources.
3. **Care giving Responsibilities and Unpaid Work:** Studies emphasize the impact of care giving responsibilities and unpaid work on women's economic well-being. According to UNDP (2021), the unequal burden of unpaid care work, including childcare and eldercare, affects women's ability to engage in paid employment, further perpetuating poverty and economic dependency.
4. **Gender-Sensitive Social Policies and Poverty Alleviation:** Recent findings underscore the necessity of gender-sensitive social policies and poverty alleviation measures. Efforts to alleviate the feminization of poverty often center on enhancing social protection systems, promoting women's economic empowerment, and addressing systemic gender inequalities within labor markets and social institutions.

5. Discrimination and Exclusion: Women face discrimination and exclusion in various spheres, including education, employment, and access to resources. This perpetuates poverty as women have limited access to opportunities for economic advancement. The World Bank's report "Women, Business, and the Law 2020" examines the legal barriers that women face in accessing economic opportunities.

2.4. The concept of women-headed households

The definition of a women-headed household has some confusion regarding who should be considered the head of the household. For instance, there are arguments suggesting that the term head should be determined based on individuals' economic contribution or the households themselves. On the other hand, it is also highlighted that traditionally, men have predominantly been considered the heads of households in Ethiopian societies.

In practice, however, previous research on Africa, including that of Ethiopia, considered households with a male or a couple as the most senior household member as male-headed households, while households with a female as the most senior household member were considered female-headed households.

As stated by Rob F. and Jonathan L. (2017), female-headed households include those who are unmarried, divorced, separated, or widowed (*de jure*), as well as those who are temporarily not living with their male partner, such as due to temporary labor migration (*de facto*). Previous research encompasses both *de jure* and *de facto* female-headed households. With reference to the definitions used in previous research, this study will define woman-headed households as households where the head is a female living with or without a partner. The condition of a woman being the head of the household may arise from being unmarried, separated, divorced, widowed, or temporarily absent. Female-headed households will be identified based on the members of the household. Due to the limitation of information, the most senior member of the household will be considered the head. When a couple is the most senior members in the household, it will be considered a couple-headed household.

However, it will be demarcated as a male-headed household when necessary. When a male is the most senior member of the household, it will be considered male-headed. Similarly, when a female is the oldest member of the household, it will be considered a female-headed household.

2.5. Poverty in Women-Headed Households: Theory and practice

Poverty poses a significant challenge for women-headed households residing in rural areas of Ethiopia. The social consequences of poverty on these households have garnered increasing attention in recent years. This is mainly because poverty levels tend to be higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, which significantly impacts women-headed households. These households often experience a lack of access to basic necessities, including clean water, healthcare, education, and food security, which can have severe social and economic implications. Despite various efforts to combat poverty in Ethiopia, women-headed households in rural areas still encounter significant difficulties in accessing essential amenities and support from community-based organizations. Thus, as cited by Ramaprasad (2019) from Buvinic and Gupta (1997), three channels can be identified that are likely to determine why female-headed households are poorer than their male-headed counterparts. First, female-headed households, in general, have more dependents and therefore have higher non-workers to workers ratio compared to other households.

Second, female heads typically work for lower wages and have less access to assets and productive resources compared to men due to gender bias against women. Third, women typically bear the burden of household chores, which leads to time and mobility constraints compared to male heads. In other words, female heads have to shoulder the burden of economic support and household chores, which leaves them with less time for leisure compared to male heads.

2.6. Social effects of poverty on women

According to Carina (2015), social effects or consequences can be summarized into primary and secondary social consequences. The former should include socializing with friends, but also involve more intimate relationships. The idea is that the closer the relationship, the less it is affected by poverty. This is because intimate social bonds are characterized by more unconditional personal connections, typically not requiring expenses to maintain.

When it comes to secondary social consequences, we venture beyond the realm of intimate interpersonal relationships to include acquaintances and the wider social network, as well as participation in civil or political life. This aspect of poverty is central to the perspective of social exclusion, which places significant emphasis on broader concerns of societal participation and civic engagement that are crucial to a democratic society.

Poverty has various effects that can differ in scope for residents of both developed and developing countries. Moreover, the effects of poverty can be more severe for different social groups within a society. In this part, for the sake of this study, the researcher tried to discuss the main consequences or effects of poverty from a sociological point of view. Accordingly when assessing the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas, it is essential to consider the following concepts and their implications:

2.6.1. Family and Poverty

The impact of poverty on women-headed households extends beyond financial constraints. It affects social dynamics within the family, such as family relationships, roles, and responsibilities, as well as the ability to provide basic needs and support for family members. Poverty affect family in that, the poor have more stressful lives due to financial burdens and worries, and this stress can affect into their personal lives.

This indicates that they are more likely to experience family troubles. Domestic violence and divorce are common among the poor. This is because single-parent families usually suffer from even greater degrees of poverty than before as a result; poor people have fewer means to resolve family issues.

2.6.2. Social and cultural lives and poverty

Poverty can isolate women-headed households in rural areas, limiting their participation in social activities and cultural events. It can also influence social relationships and interactions within the community, hindering social integration and opportunities for networking. Poor families and individuals may have less active social lives and may see their family and friends less frequently due to financial constraints. Consequently, they may find it difficult to engage in leisure and cultural activities.

2.6.3. Crime and victimization and poverty

Crime victimization refers to the experience of being a victim of a crime, such as theft, assault, or sexual violence. Poverty is a condition of lacking sufficient resources to meet basic needs, such as food, shelter, and healthcare. Research has shown that poverty is associated with higher rates of crime victimization, particularly among vulnerable populations such as women headed households in rural areas.

Women-headed households in rural areas are often more vulnerable to poverty due to factors such as limited access to education and employment opportunities, as well as social and cultural norms that limit their economic and social mobility. Poverty can increase the risk of crime victimization for these households, as they may be more likely to live in unsafe neighborhoods or lack the resources to protect themselves from crime. Recent studies have explored the social effects of poverty on female-headed households in rural areas, including the relationship between poverty and crime victimization. Overall, poverty can have significant social effects on women headed households in rural areas, including an increased risk of crime victimization.

Moreover, poverty increases the vulnerability of women-headed households to various forms of victimization, including domestic violence, theft, and exploitation. Limited resources and lack of security measures exacerbate the risks faced by these households. Hence, addressing poverty and its associated social effects is important for promoting the well-being and safety of vulnerable populations.

2.6.4. Poverty and health care

Poverty has a direct impact on accessing quality healthcare services for women-headed households. It influences their ability to afford medical expenses, access healthcare facilities, and receive timely and adequate healthcare, leading to various health disparities and challenges. Poor health has the effects of reducing women's ability to engage in social activities and contributes to the increase and continuity of household poverty.

Research has shown that poverty adversely affects access to healthcare services and health outcomes. Individuals living in poverty often face barriers such as unaffordable costs, lack of health insurance, geographical distance to healthcare facilities, and limited access to essential

medications. According to Redwan M, et.al (2021), the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas of Ethiopia, regarding healthcare, could include higher mortality rates, increased maternal and child health risks, and limited access to reproductive health services.

2.6.5. Child Poverty and Education

Child poverty is closely linked to educational outcomes, as poverty can hinder children's access to quality education due to financial constraints, lack of educational resources, and limited support systems. The social effects of child poverty on women-headed households in rural areas of Ethiopia may include reduced school enrollment rates, high dropout rates, and limited educational achievement for their children

2.6.6. Social-exclusion and poverty

Social exclusion refers to the marginalization of certain individuals or groups from participating fully in economic, social, and political activities. As stated by Negash W, and Kedir A. (2019), poverty often leads to social exclusion, as individuals in poverty lack access to social networks, social support, and opportunities for social mobility. In the context of women-headed households in rural Ethiopia, social exclusion due to poverty may manifest as limited participation in decision-making processes, reduced social networks, and higher vulnerability to discrimination and stigmatization.

2.7. The existing literature on the social effects of poverty on women-headed households

Basically, this literature review aims to explore the social effects of poverty on women-headed households living in rural areas and the challenges they face in accessing basic needs and support from community-based organizations. Poverty has significant social and economic consequences for women-headed households living particularly in rural areas of Ethiopia. Studies shows that lack of access to basic needs such as clean water, healthcare, education, and food security can impact the health, productivity, and social status of women-headed households.

Community-based organizations play a critical role in providing support and assistance to households in need, but there is a significant gap in the availability of such support. All above mentioned problems are discussed as follows:

2.7.1. Access to Clean Water

Access to clean water is a critical aspect of poverty and has profound social effects on women-headed households. In rural areas of Ethiopia, inadequate access to clean water sources may result in increased waterborne diseases, disproportionately affecting women and children. This can lead to heightened health risks, additional care giving burdens, and limited time for income-generating activities or education. Concerning this issue, several studies have explored the challenges faced by women-headed households in accessing clean water in rural areas of Ethiopia.

For example, a study by Mekonnen and Hoekstra (2016) found that women in rural Ethiopia spend an average of 2.5 hours per day collecting water, which limits their ability to engage in other productive activities. The study also found that the lack of clean water can lead to increased health risks, particularly for women and children (Mekonnen, M. M., & Hoekstra, A. Y., 2016).

Another study by Gebrehiwot and colleagues (2018) explored the factors that contribute to the difficulty in accessing clean water in rural Ethiopia. The study found that factors such as distance to water sources, water quality, and water availability all contribute to the challenges faced by women-headed households in accessing clean water. Additionally, the lack of clean water can lead to increased health risks, particularly for women and children. According to a study by Mekonnen and Tiruneh (2019), 40% of rural households in Ethiopia do not have access to clean water. This study also found that lack of access to clean water is associated with an increased risk of waterborne diseases and reduced productivity, particularly for women and children who are responsible for collecting water.

2.7.2. Access to Healthcare

Limited financial means can hinder access to healthcare services, resulting in higher rates of untreated illness and increased health disparities among women-headed households in rural Ethiopia. Hence, access to healthcare is another critical need for women-headed households living in rural areas of Ethiopia. Lack of access to healthcare can have severe social and economic consequences, particularly for women who are responsible for the health of their households.

According to a study by Yimer and Kassa (2019), female-headed households in rural Ethiopia are more likely to experience poverty and have limited access to healthcare services. This study also found that lack of access to healthcare is associated with an increased risk of illness and reduced productivity, particularly for women who are responsible for caring for sick family members.

2.7.3. Access to Education

Poverty can restrict access to educational opportunities, leading to lower literacy rates and limited skills development among women and children in female-headed households in rural Ethiopia.

This is because access to education is essential for individuals and households to break the cycle of poverty and improve their social and economic outcomes. According to a study by Negash and Ayele (2018), poverty is a significant barrier to education for children in rural Ethiopia. This study found that poverty is associated with lower enrollment rates, higher dropout rates, and limited access to educational resources. Additionally, poverty is associated with limited access to training and skill-building opportunities, which can impact the ability of women-headed households to generate income and improve their economic outcomes.

2.7.4. Food Insecurity

Poverty often results in inadequate access to nutritious food, leading to food insecurity and adverse health outcomes among women-headed households in rural Ethiopia. Food insecurity is a significant challenge faced by women-headed households living in rural areas of Ethiopia. According to a study by the World Bank (2019), 23.5 million people in Ethiopia are food insecure, with women and children being particularly vulnerable. Food insecurity can have significant social and psychological effects on individuals and households, particularly women-headed households in rural areas living in poverty. According to a study by Quisumbing and Pandolfelli (2010), food insecurity is associated with reduced productivity, increased stress and anxiety, and reduced social status.

2.7.5. Support from Community-Based Organizations

Community-based organizations can play a crucial role in providing support and resources to women-headed households in rural areas, helping to mitigate the social effects of poverty and

improve overall well-being in rural areas of Ethiopia. According to a study by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (2018), only 16% of women-headed households in rural areas of Ethiopia receive support or assistance from community-based organizations. This study also found that among those who received support, the majority received healthcare or medication assistance. Lack of support or assistance from community-based organizations can have severe social and economic consequences for women-headed households in rural areas living in poverty. Moreover, according to a study by Woldie et al. (2019), only a small percentage of households receive support or assistance from community-based organizations. This lack of support can have severe social and economic consequences, particularly for women-headed households who are already facing significant challenges.

2.8. Conceptual Frame work

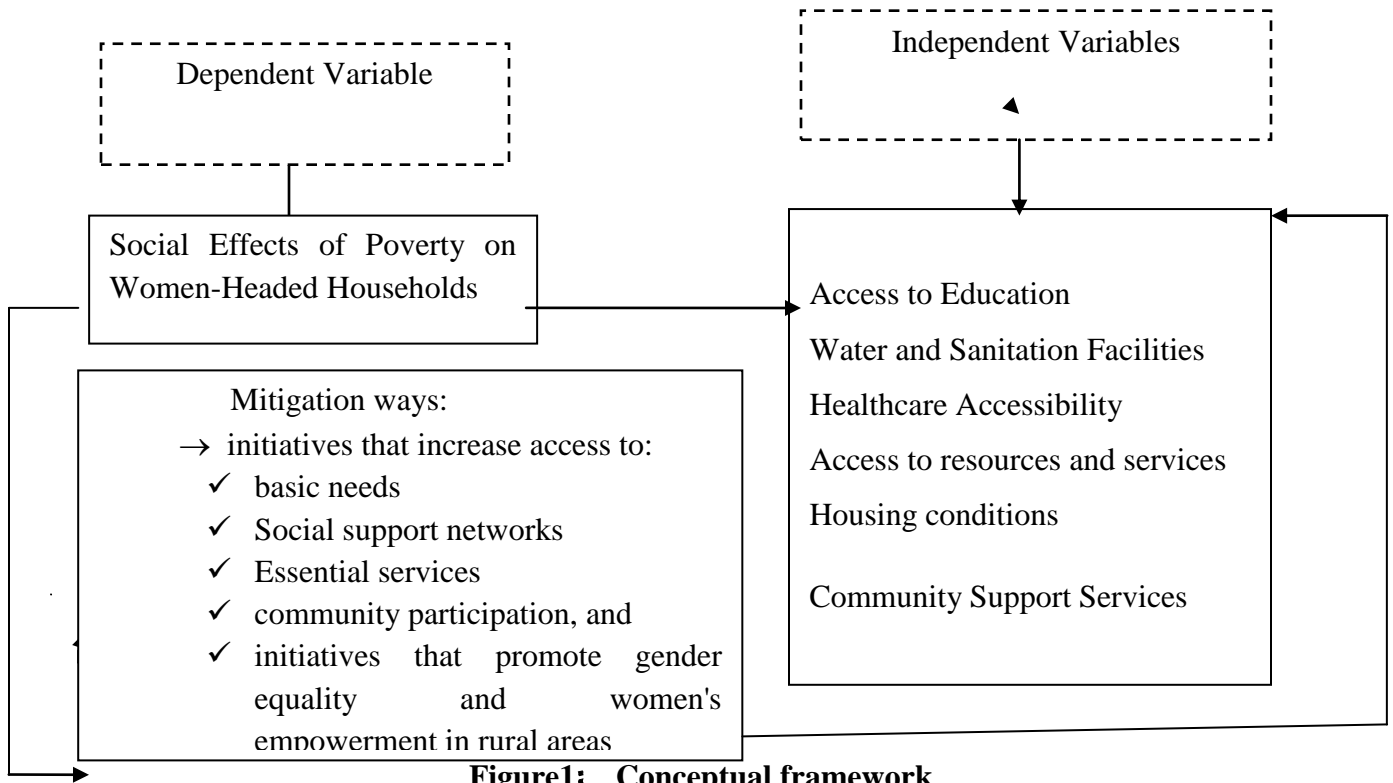


Figure1: Conceptual framework

Source: Developed by the Researcher, (2023)

A conceptual framework is a representation of the relationship we expect to see between our variables or the characteristics or properties that we want to study. Conceptual frameworks can be written or visual and are generally developed based on a literature review of existing studies about our topic. Hence, the above conceptual frame work shows the independent and dependent variables. It also shows the alleviation ways that women-headed households used to respond to the nature of poverty and its effect. Poverty in women- headed households subjects them to certain social implication including for example financial shortage financial shortage to participate in socio-cultural affairs (such as in iddir and ekub), stigma and exclusion. The households consistently respond by engaging in activities or approaches that are mechanisms to reducing poverty and on the other hand freeing from its social effects. The mitigation pathways have the effect on poverty and are felt on the families.

CHAPTER THREE

MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Description of the study Area

3.1.1. Geographical Location

Enor Woreda is one of the Woreda in Gurage zone, SNNPRS. It is situated 192 km from capital city of Ethiopia - Addis Ababa, 301km from Hawassa, and 42km from Wolkite town. Moreover, this district shares its borders with Cheha Woreda to the north, Enor Ener Megere Woreda to the south, Geta Woreda to the east, the Oromia region to the west, and Yem special Woreda to the southwest.

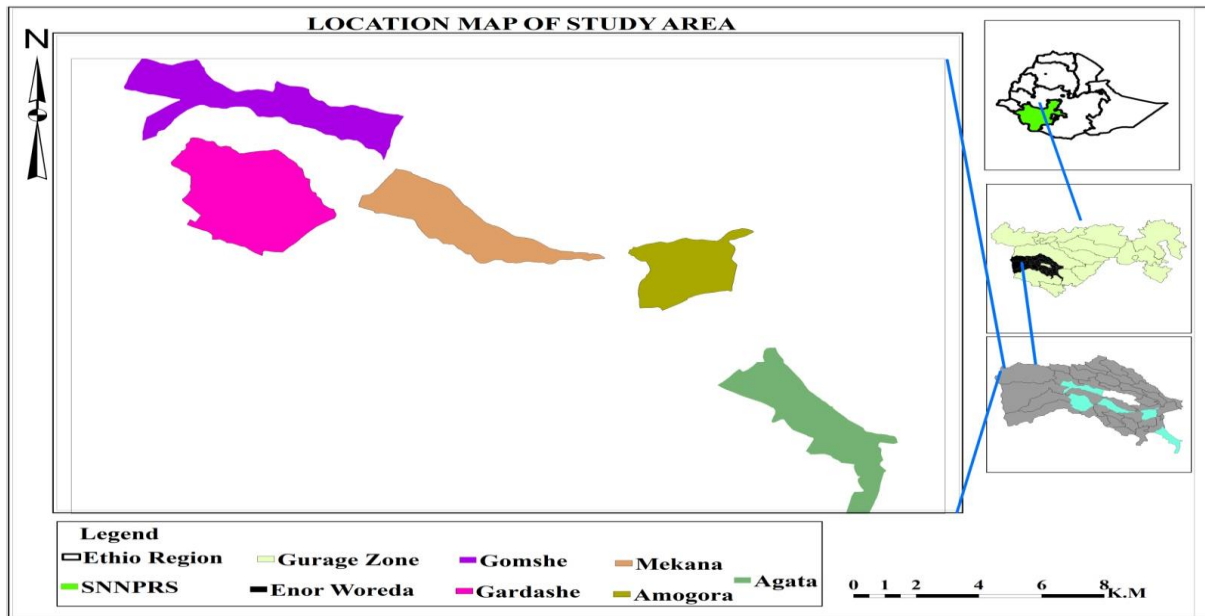


Figure 2: Map of the study area

3.1.2. Topography and climate

Enor is found at altitudes ranging between 1800 and 2800 m above sea level. The Woreda comprises 43 Kebele with a total area of 113,467 hectares of land, out of which 66,388 ha are for crop production, 16,525 hectare are grazing land, 8848 ha are forest land, 2336 ha are degraded land, 2120 ha are occupied by rivers and water bodies. Nu' Harav, Ens Harav, Gogare, Winke, and Nakam are among the rivers that naturally flow through the

Woreda. 15,907ha are prepared for cultivation, and the remaining 1364 ha are for other social service institutions.

The annual rainfall ranges between 850 and 1400mm. The annual temperature ranges from 17°C to 21°C. The major crops grown in the areas are enset, coffee, avocado, mango, maize, teff, barley, wheat, khat, and potatoes. There are also different spice plants, horticultural crops, and field crops, along with dry-season rivers and other water bodies, as well as non-agricultural land (EWANRO, 2021).

3.1.3 Population size and annual growth

Based on the data from the 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopian (PHCE), the population of Enor Woreda was in 166,025. Out of this total, 48.73% (80,902) are males and 51.27% (85,123) are females. Among total population number of females, 7855 are women-headed households living in rural areas of Enor Woreda. Accordingly, the data shows that 93.91% (155,914) of the total population lives in rural areas, while the remaining 6.09% (10,111) are part of the urban population. This data indicates that out of the total population of the Woreda, people reside in 40 rural kebeles and 3 urban kebeles.

According to the 2007 PHCE statistics, based on the regional standard, the population of the Woreda is growing at an average rate of 2.8 percent (the growth rate of the rural population), expected to reach 166,025 by 2022. However, it is concerning that the social and economic development of the Woreda is slow in terms of population numbers, and this is believed to be contributing to the rapid population growth in a negative way (EWPDO, 2020).

3.2. Research Design

In conducting this research, a descriptive study was undertaken to comprehensively assess the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas, specifically focusing on the case of Enor Woreda in the Guraghe Zone, Central Ethiopia. This design was chosen to examine not only the description of the phenomenon at a specific point in time but also to explore the underlying relationships, causality, and impacts of various variables. As highlighted by Kothari (2014), descriptive research design allows for a deeper understanding of the complex interplay and impacts of various factors shaping the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas.

3.3. Research approach

In this study, in order to gather pertinent data, the researcher implemented a triangulation approach that incorporates both qualitative and quantitative methods, aiming to accomplish the research objectives. Therefore, the researcher utilized both qualitative and quantitative frameworks as the research approach to assess the social impact of poverty on women-headed households in selected rural kebeles of Enor Woreda. This is mainly because the qualitative approach may make it easier for the researcher to provide a thorough description of the topic and present the findings based on participants' experiences and perceptions. To ensure sufficient data, qualitative data were used as a supplement to the quantitative data for this study.

3.4. Data types and sources

This study employed a mixed-methods approach, integrating both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data was collected through random sampling of women-headed households from 5 kebeles in the rural areas of Enor Woreda. Besides, the primary data were collected through questionnaires, focus group discussions, and interviews. The questionnaires consisted of open-ended questions with fixed response categories, and a few open-ended questions were read out by the researcher, their family members, neighbors, or relatives as part of the primary data collection effort. For this purpose, two sets of questionnaires were designed in English and translated into the local language, Amharic, to ensure ease of understanding and response for the participants. Additionally, secondary data was obtained from existing literature, books, government reports from the Woreda Administrative offices and kebeles administration, other published and unpublished materials, and relevant statistical sources to provide a comprehensive understanding of the broader context.

3.5. Target population

The target population from five sampled kebeles for this study consisted of all 1,250 women-headed households residing in rural areas of Enor Woreda, Guraghe Zone. The unit of analysis was individual female household heads aged 18 years and above. From this target population, a sample size of 99 women-headed households was selected for the study.

3.6. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

During the research process, various sampling methods are employed for the selection of sampling sites and target populations. In this particular study, the researcher utilized both purposive and random sampling techniques.

3.6.1. Sampling Techniques

In this study, a combination of purposive and random sampling techniques was employed to select the sampling sites and target population. For random sampling, 5 rural kebeles (Agata, Amogera, Gardashe, Gomishe, and Makana) were selected based on the total number of households obtained from various offices and stakeholders in Enor Woreda. Furthermore, interviews were conducted with experts from heads of departments of the office of Culture and Tourism, the office of Labor and Social Affairs (LSA), and World Vision Ethiopia to obtain descriptive information. For the purpose of random sampling, a sample size of 99 women-headed households was determined using Yamane's simplified formula.

These households were selected as the main respondents from a homogeneous population of 7,855 women-led households living in rural areas of Enor Woreda. Additionally, 10 women-led households who were not part of the questionnaire were selected for focus group discussions in Amogera and Gomishe kebeles. A comprehensive study on the social effects of poverty was conducted by obtaining a representative sample of women-headed households using a combination of purposive and random sampling techniques.

3.6.2. Sample size

The sample size for women-headed households is calculated from a homogeneous fixed population of 7855 women-headed households living in rural areas of Enor Woreda (EWPDO, 2020). This calculation is based on Yamane's simplified formula (1967) for determining sample size with a 95% confidence level.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where: n = Household sample size,

N = Total household population,

e = Degree of Precision=10

= with the given level of confidence 90%

Hence based on the above formula, the sample size is calculated and determined as follows:

Table: 2 Total sampled respondents' proportion to the total population size

No	Sample Kebele	Total population (N)	Sample household	Percentage share
1	Agata	298	24	24.21%
2	Amogera	250	20	20.22%
3	Gardashe	250	20	20.22%
4	Gomishe	208	16	16.16%
5	Makana	244	19	19.19%
Total		1250	99	100%

Source: Developed by the Researcher, (2023)

So, the sample selected for this study consisted of 99 women-headed households.

3.7. Data collection tools

In this study, data collection tools were utilized differently based on the nature of the required information and the source of the data. These include:

3.7.1. Questionnaires

Prior to administering the questionnaires, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from Wolkite University. Subsequently, to evaluate the social impact of poverty on women-led households residing in rural areas of Enor Woreda, questionnaires were designed using the research objectives and questions. These questionnaires consisted of questions with predetermined response options and were read aloud by the researcher, their family members, neighbors, or relatives as part of the primary data collection process.

To gather data on the social impacts of poverty on female-headed households in the rural areas of Enor Woreda, the researcher devised a questionnaire comprising 31 questions in the Amharic language. The questionnaire aimed to document the experiences of female-headed households concerning their access to clean water, the difficulties they encounter, and the underlying factors contributing to poverty. Additionally, the researcher also created 8 questions for focus group discussants (FGD) and 8 questions for key informants such as World Vision Ethiopia, Enemor and Ener Woreda Branch, Labor and Social Affairs office of Enor Woreda, and 7 questions for Office of Culture and tourism of Enor Woreda. The questionnaire was administered to the participants with the help of kebele managers and then at the end of their response, they submitted to the researcher. Finally, all returned questionnaires were checked if all of the questions were answered or not.

3.7.2. Key informant interviews

In order to obtain additional data and gain a general understanding, the study conducted key informant interviews with 8 individuals who possess knowledge on the subject through a round table discussion. Alongside this, an interview checklist was prepared and in-depth interviews were conducted with two representatives from the non-governmental organization World Vision Ethiopia Enemor branch, three representatives from the Labor and Social Affairs office in the government sector, and three representatives from the Culture and Tourism office in the government sector.

The researcher selected them instead of experts from other offices for several reasons. Firstly, offices of labor and social affairs often deal with a wide range of issues related to poverty, including employment opportunities, social services, and welfare support. Their expertise can provide valuable insights into the specific challenges faced by women-headed households in rural areas and the impacts of poverty on their overall well-being. Secondly, involving experts from cultural and tourism offices allows for a deeper understanding of the societal perceptions and stereotypes that may affect women-headed households in poverty. These experts can shed light on the social stigma, discrimination, and cultural barriers experienced by these households, which are crucial factors to consider when assessing the social effects of poverty. Finally, experts from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are vital due to their on-the-ground experience and involvement in poverty-related issues. These

organizations often work closely with marginalized communities, including women-headed households, and can provide valuable insights into their lived experiences, specific challenges, and potential interventions.

3.7.3. Focus Group Discussions

Two FGDs (with ten members each) were purposively organized for discussion at Gomishe and Amogera kebeles. The reason for selecting these two kebeles for the focus group discussions is based on the sampling strategy for the research. By choosing two out of the five kebeles, the researcher aimed to capture a diverse range of perspectives while still maintaining a manageable scope for in-depth discussions.

Given the constraints of time, resources, and the specific focus of the study on poverty among women-headed households in rural areas, selecting a smaller but representative sample kebeles allows for an in-depth exploration of the unique circumstances within these kebeles. To be more specific, ten women-headed households who met the criteria of being widowed, separated, divorced, or single and didn't participate in the questionnaires were purposively selected from each kebele. Each group comprised an equal number of participants, representing their respective kebeles. Furthermore, it is important to note that conducting focus group discussions in two kebeles does not imply that the experiences and concerns of women-headed households in the other three kebeles are ignored.

3.7.4. Document Review

It is about the use of data collected and recorded by other individuals. The researcher intended to use this type of data collection tool because it consumes less time and money. Therefore, this study reviewed different sources of information regarding the assessment of social effects of poverty among rural women in Enor Woreda. In order to obtain reliable information, the researcher used both published and unpublished documents, including books and websites, as secondary sources for further references. In order to complement the primary data obtained through questionnaires and interviews, the researcher reviewed the existing literature related to the issue or the social effects of poverty among rural women. In general, the researcher collected important documents and information from the offices of Labor and Social Affairs, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Planning and Development, as well as Culture and Tourism.

3.8. Methods of Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher aimed to comprehensively understand the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas of Enor Woreda. To achieve this, a mixed-methods approach was employed to capture both quantitative and qualitative aspects of the topic. Quantitative data collected from the respondents was rigorously organized and subjected to statistical computations to identify key patterns and trends related to the impact of poverty on women-headed households. Specifically, quantitative data was descriptively analyzed using statistical methods such as frequency distribution; tables, pie charts, and percentages by utilizing combination of manual procedures and computer programs such as SPSS version 23, Microsoft Excel, and Microsoft Office Word.

Concurrently, qualitative data obtained through interviews, focus groups, and close-ended survey questions was analyzed thematically to capture the lived experiences and narratives of women-headed households in the face of poverty. The data was transcribed precisely into text, and the Amharic data was translated into English. To ensure robustness and reliability of the findings, triangulation of qualitative and quantitative data was carried out. This involved integrating the insights obtained from both approaches to provide a comprehensive understanding and interpretation of the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in Enor Woreda. The findings were then presented using appropriate data visualization techniques, such as tables, charts, and graphs, to enhance clarity and aid in the communication of the results.

3.9. Ethical considerations

The information collected for the study was focused on informing respondents about the purpose of the study, and informed consent was obtained for each data collection activity. As a result, the researcher's primary concern was to ensure that respondents consented to contribute to the study through their participation. In addition to this, the confidentiality of the respondents is assured; meaning their names or any identifying information will not be mentioned in any situation.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter has two main parts: the general characteristics of the respondents and the discussion of the results obtained through questionnaires, key informant interviews, and FGDs. Therefore, all findings are discussed in relation to the basic questions posed in chapter one. The study's findings were gathered from 99 respondents, and their characteristics are summarized in Table 3.

4.1. General Background of the Respondents

This section deals with the description of the characteristics of all the respondents involved in the study. The characteristics of the respondents include age, sex, educational level, marital status, religion, and household size. Each of these characteristics has discussed as follows.

4.1.1. Characteristics of the Participants by Age, sex and educational status

Table 3: Age, sex and educational status of respondents

Category	Description	Frequency	Percent
1. Age of respondents	18-25	3	3.0
	26-33	6	6.0
	34-41	37	37.0
	42-49	42	42.0
	>50	11	11.0
	Total		99
2. Sex	Women	99	100
	Male	-	-
	Total	99	100
3. Educational Status	Illiterate	92	92.9
	Primary Edu.	7	7.1
	Total	99	100.0

Source SPSS Output, 2023

According to the findings of the study, the age of participants ranged from 18 years to over 50 years. The findings related to the age of participants in the study can be used to draw meaningful connections to the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas. The significant representation of women in the age groups of 34-41 and 42-49 (79.8%) as primary caregivers and heads of households in rural areas underscores the impact of poverty on this specific demographic. It suggests that poverty is likely pushing women in these age groups to assume the responsibility of providing for their families and managing the household. As poverty often restricts access to educational opportunities in rural areas, it forces women within these age groups into the role of primary caregivers and household heads.

Furthermore, the lower number of respondents in the younger age groups (18-25 and 26-33) could indicate that younger women have either migrated to urban areas in search of better opportunities or might be experiencing different social dynamics compared to older women. This finding highlights the long-lasting consequences of poverty on women-headed households, as the cycle of poverty may persist across generations if younger women are unable to break free from these circumstances. The scarcity of respondents in the 50+ age group suggests that older women may have faced higher mortality rates or have been more likely to live in extreme poverty without access to resources, leading to lower representation in the study. This finding underlines the vulnerability of older women in rural areas who are left to navigate the social effects of poverty without adequate support systems.

The study specifically focused on women-headed households in rural areas to assess the social effects of poverty. As intended, all of the respondents were women, aligning with this research focus and acknowledging the gendered nature of poverty in rural communities. By solely examining women's experiences in these households, the study aimed to gain insight into the unique challenges they face as the primary caregivers and heads of households. This approach allows for a more targeted analysis of the social impacts of poverty on women and facilitates a comprehensive understanding of the specific issues they encounter in rural areas.

Regarding educational level, the majority of women-headed households in the selected rural areas had low levels of education. The data revealed that 92.9% of participants were illiterate, while only 7.1% had at least primary education.

The lack of education within women-headed households has far-reaching social implications, limiting their access to employment opportunities and higher income, perpetuating the cycle of poverty. Insights from qualitative data gathered during focus group discussions underscore the profound impact of low education levels on these households, ultimately shaping the social effects of poverty within this demographic. The focus group discussants in Gomishe mentioned the challenges they face as a result of their limited education and also discussed their efforts to promote education for their children as follows:

"Our Kebele leaders registered us to attend integrated action-oriented adult education (IAOAE), but it was terminated after just a few days for various reasons. Nevertheless, we are making efforts to ensure that our children have the opportunity for education that we missed out on in the past. This is why, if we were educated, we would not feel inferior when participating in various social issues". (Fgds at Gomishe kebele, March 2023)

Drawing from the findings and discussions outlined above, it becomes evident that poverty significantly influences the lived experiences of women-headed households residing in the rural areas of Enor Woreda. It highlights the intricate web of social effects stemming from poverty within this specific demographic, emphasizing the urgent need for targeted interventions and support systems.

4.1.2. Characteristics of the women-heads by Marriage

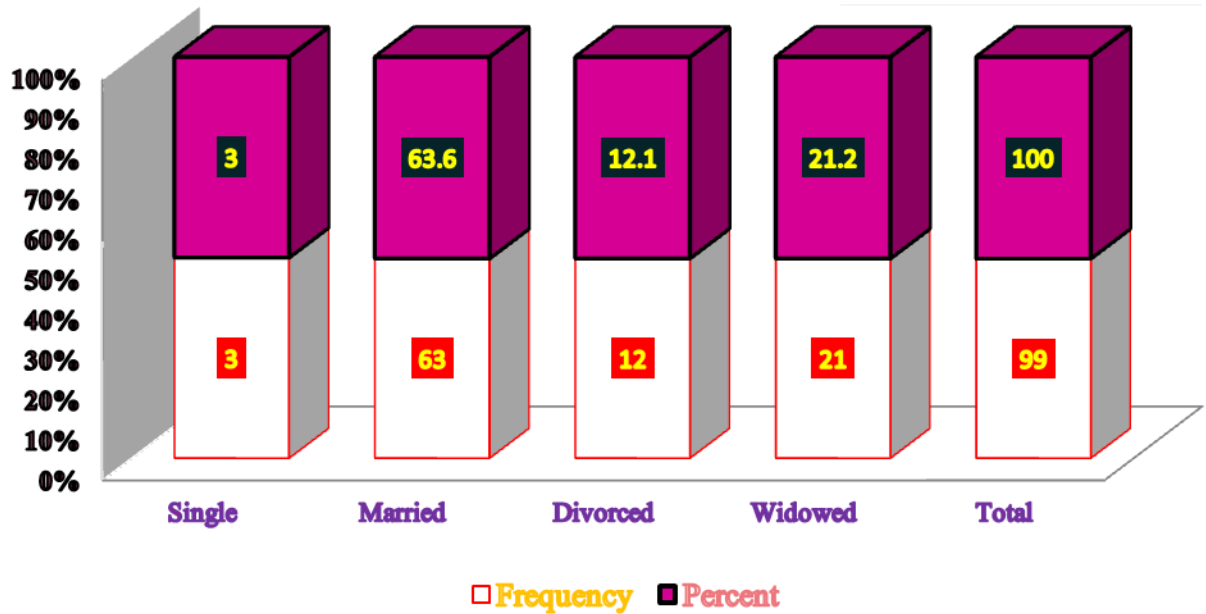


Figure 3: Marriage of the participants

Source SPSS Output, 2023

As observed in Figure 3, the majority of respondents (63.6%) from women-headed households in the study areas were found to be married. Additionally, a considerable portion of the respondents (21.2% and 12.1%) were widowed and divorced or separated. While the remaining a smaller proportion (3.0%) was in the marital status of being single. These findings shed light on the diverse marital situations within women-headed households in rural areas, highlighting the varying social dynamics and vulnerabilities associated with each marital status.

Among above married participants, there were respondents with male spouses in the household but the women were household heads. This reflects the fact that some respondents are household heads by default and being the sole household heads. According to some FGD (focus group discussion) participants, even if their husbands are alive, majority of household chores are rest up on them. These duties include providing basic needs and security for the household.

“Some of our husbands are involved in chewing Khat. What if they give the money they spend on khat to buy bread for our children? ”. [Fgds at Amogera kebele, March 2023]

On the whole, this implies that challenges faced by women in maintaining stable and secure households in rural areas, mainly in the face of economic insecurity and limited access to resources.

4.1.3. Characteristics of the Participants by Religion

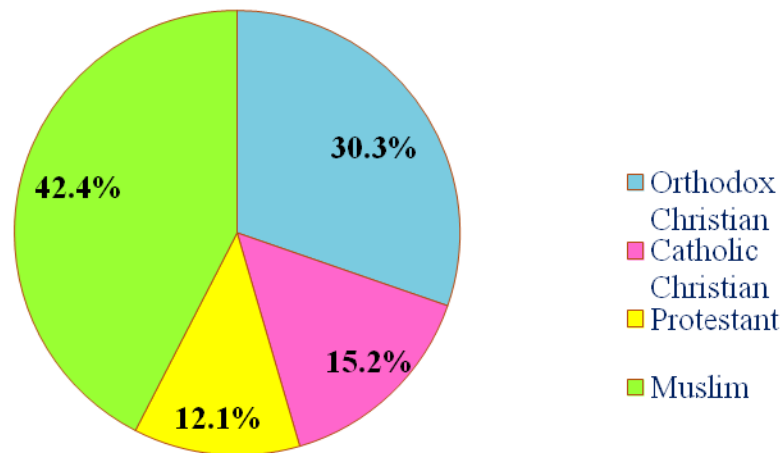


Figure 4: Religion of the participants

Source SPSS Output, 2023

Figure 4 shows the number of participants with respect to their religious affiliations. Accordingly, it suggests that the majority of respondents from women-headed households in rural areas identified as Muslim, followed by Orthodox Christian, Catholic and Protestant with 42.4%, 30.3%, 15.2% and 12.1% respectively. This may reflect that in all religious beliefs and practices in rural areas, women-headed households faced social effects of poverty similarly.

4.1.4. Characteristics of the participants' Children

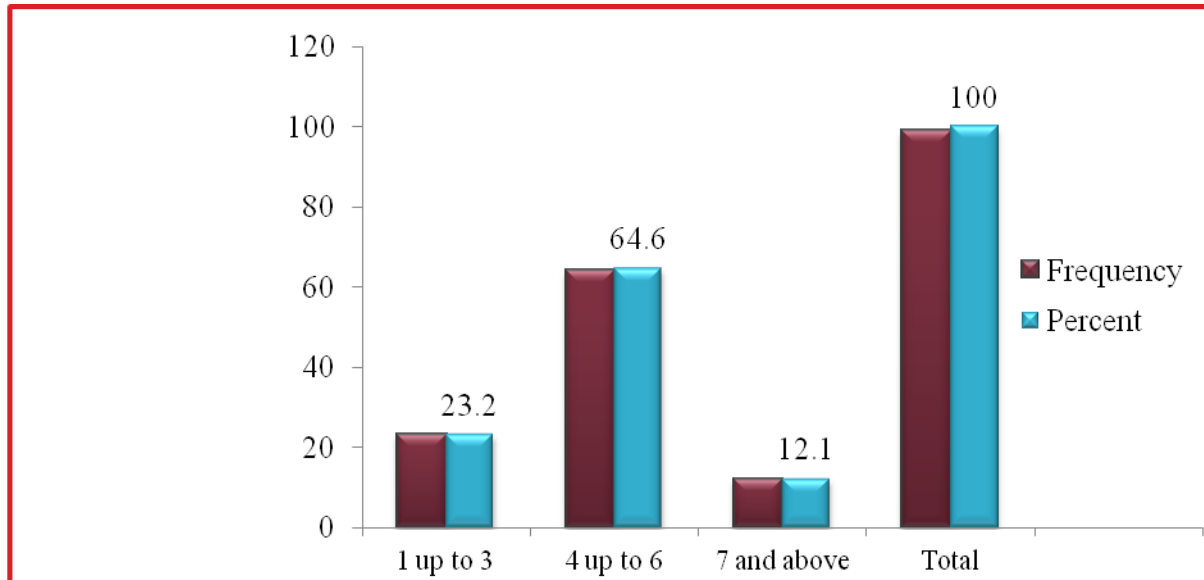


Figure 5: participants' Children

Source SPSS Output, 2023

The findings of the study show that 64 (64.6%) and 23(23.3%) constitute as having from 4-6 and 1-3 number of children and other dependents in their household respectively. Hence, the study reveals that a significant percentage of women-headed households consist of 4-6 children and other dependents, with an average burden of two dependents per household, although the distribution of dependents among the women may vary in the actual family size.

These findings underlined the fact that women who head households in rural areas may face significant challenges in providing for very large families, particularly in the face of poverty and limited access to resources and may have larger families due to cultural and social factors, such as the importance of having children for social and economic support. These findings underlined the additional responsibilities and challenges faced by women in managing larger households, potentially intensifying the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas.

4.2. Social Effects of Poverty on Women-Headed Households.

4.2.1. Access to clean water

Table 4: Respondents opinion about the difficulties of accessing clean water

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
1	Have you experienced difficulty in accessing clean water for drinking and household use due to poverty?	Yes	99	100
		No	-	-
		Total	99	100
2	If your answer for question number 1 is Yes, what do you believe is the root cause of this?	There is no supply of clean water	42	42.42
		Lack of infrastructure for clean water	14	14.14
		Unable to fetch water due to physical and health conditions	17	17.17
		Even if there is a supply, it is frequently damaged	26	26.26
		Total	99	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

Upon analyzing the data shown in the table 4, on access to clean water for women-headed households in this study area, it is evident that poverty presents considerable obstacles in obtaining clean water for drinking and household use. Besides, the findings indicate that poverty poses significant obstacles to accessing clean water, affecting the overall well-being and livelihoods of these households.

The most commonly cited challenges of difficulty to accessing clean water arise due to various factors such as the lack of supply of clean water (42.42%). Furthermore, lack of infrastructure for clean water (14.14%), unable to fetch water due to physical and health conditions (17.17%), and although it is common for both WHH and MHHs, frequent damage to existing water supply systems (26.26%) were other root causes of difficulty accessing

clean water as cited by the respondents. Hence, all these factors often restrict their ability to secure safe and reliable water sources, thereby magnifying the social implication of poverty on health and well-being within these communities. Apart from this, an FGD discussant revealed the issue as follows:

“Even though there is public tap water in our kebele, there are more days when we don't get service than when we don't get service due to breakdowns and various reasons. Since the alternative we have is spring water, we use it by traveling long distances in search of it, and our children are exposed to various water-borne diseases”. (Fgds at Amogera kebele, March 2023)

This idea is strengthened by World Vision expert when the researcher forwarded to him the following question “what are some of the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas, as you have observed in your work?”

"Coincidentally, now in the kebeles you mentioned, our institution is doing various works with the community, so I also had the opportunity to enter all the kebeles by chance. Thus, the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in these kebele can be seen in many forms, such as a lack of access to basic services like education and clean water". (One of World Vision Ethiopia expert at Gunchire, Apr. 2023)

Above and beyond, lack of access to clean water has resulted in women having to spend remarkable amounts of time and energy collecting water from distant sources, which can limit their ability to engage in other productive activities. Therefore, the impact of poverty on access to clean water is a critical aspect to consider when assessing the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas.

4.2.2. Health Issues

Table 5: Respondents' Perceptions on the Impact of Poverty on Access to Health Services

No	Questions	Alternative Responses	Frequency	Percent
3	Have you experienced problems of access to health services due to poverty?	Yes	85	85.0
		No	14	14.0
		Total	99	100
4	If your answer for question number 3 is Yes, how has poverty affected your ability to afford healthcare services?	Limited ability to access healthcare services	38	44.7
		Limited access to healthcare facilities in the area	20	23.52
		Unable to afford necessary medications or treatments	17	20
		Lack of transportation to reach to healthcare centers	10	11.75
		Total	85	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

Table 5 indicates that 85% of respondents experienced problems of access to health services due to poverty. The main problems identified by the respondents were limited ability to access healthcare services (44.7%), limited access to healthcare facilities in the area (23.52%), inability to afford necessary medications or treatments (20%), and lack of transportation to reach healthcare centers (11.75%). These findings suggest that poverty has a significant impact on access to health services for women-headed households in rural areas. In this regard, among Women-heads in Focus Group discussant one stated that:

“Of course, there is a health center not far from our area. However, even though most of us are members of ‘Maateme’ (community based health insurance), many times in health center or after a referral to Gunchire Hospital, they tell us to buy medicine from the Red Cross or private clinics”. (Fgds at Amogera kebele, March 2023)

All these factors may also contribute to the challenges faced by women in accessing healthcare services in rural areas, particularly in areas where healthcare facilities are scarce and poverty has a profound impact on women's ability to access and afford healthcare services, which may have significant long-term health consequences. Therefore, further research and policy interventions are necessary to address these issues and ensure equitable access to healthcare services for all.

4.2.3. Related to community based health insurance

Table 6: Respondents opinion related Community-based health insurance

No	Questions	Alternative Responses	Frequency	Percent
5	Is your entire family is member of community-based health insurance?	Yes	82	82.9
		No	17	12.12
		Total	99	100
6	If your answer for question number 5, is “no”, what is the main reason your family is not a member of community-based health insurance?	Lack of awareness about the programs	5	29.4
		Inability to afford the payment	7	41.0
		Dissatisfaction with the benefits offered by it	2	11.7
		Mistrust towards the programs	3	17.6
		Total	17	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

The above data shows that 82.8% of the families in the study area are members of community-based health insurance, while the remaining 12% are not. The primary reasons why families in rural areas are not members of community-based health insurance programs included due to a lack of awareness of these programs (29.4%), followed by an inability to afford the cost (41.0%), dissatisfaction with the coverage or benefits offered (11.7%), and mistrust of the programs (17.6%).

Accordingly, the study found that although there is a high membership rate in these programs, poverty continues to hinder women-headed households in rural areas from accessing healthcare services. Nearly half of the participants cited financial constraints as the primary reason for not participating in community-based health insurance, indicating how poverty acts as a significant barrier. This insight provides valuable evidence when evaluating the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas, highlighting the continued struggle to afford necessary healthcare services. Hence, efforts to improve the cost and coverage of these programs, as well as to increase awareness of the benefits of community-based health insurance may be important in improving access to healthcare services for women and their families in rural areas of Enor Woreda.

4.2.4. Poverty and its effects on accessing education

Table 7: Respondents response regarding the effects of poverty on accessing education

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
7	Have you faced any challenges in accessing education or training opportunities for yourself or your children?	Yes	87	87.87
		No	12	12.12
		Total	99	100
8	If your answer for question number 7 is “Yes”, what could be your reason?	Lack of interest to attend in education or available trainings	5	5.74
		Lack of support from family	1	1.14
		Discrimination based on gender and socio-economic status	43	49.4
		Lack of awareness or information	38	43.6
		Total	87	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

The data reveals that a significant portion of participants (87.87%) faced challenges in accessing education or training opportunities for themselves or their children. The reasons

cited for these challenges include discrimination based on gender and socio-economic status (49.4%) and lack of awareness or information (43.6%). These data plainly point out the social effects of poverty at various levels. Discrimination based on gender and socio-economic status manifests at many levels, including institutional, community, and cultural factors.

This indicates that discriminatory practices are impacting access to education for women and children. Both institutional practices and cultural norms are contributing to this significant effect. At an institutional level, biased admission policies or inadequate support for marginalized groups may hinder access to education. Within communities, entrenched cultural norms or practices may perpetuate gender-based discrimination in educational opportunities. These issues collectively lead to reduced access to education for women and children, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and limited social mobility. In connection with this, when the researcher asked for one of the expert from World Vision Enemor branch, as an institution what type of challenges that faced in working with women-headed households in rural areas of Enor Woreda, he articulate his idea as follows:

“As an institution, we usually call women to the center (Gunchire) and provide training to them from each kebele regarding child care, nutrition, food preparation and education. When we evaluate the condition of the trainees, they are often sent by the officials of each kebele to us who serve as leaders in their respective kebeles. It is easy to imagine that there may be different biases in terms of sending the concerned women properly. Because there are many women who deserve to receive such training in every Kebele of Enor Woreda”. (Expert from World Vision Enemor branch, Apr, 2023)

These findings underscore the multidimensional impact of social effects of poverty on rural women-headed households. Discrimination based on gender and socio-economic status is a significant barrier to education. Its reach extends from the institutional level, where policies may lack inclusivity, to cultural factors that perpetuate discriminatory practices.

4.2.5. Discrimination on access to nutritious food as the effects of poverty

Table 8: Respondents opinion on access to nutritious food

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
9	Have you experienced discrimination and access to nutritious food because of the fact that you are a household-head?	Yes	81	81.81
		No	18	18.18
		Total	99	100
10	If your answer for question number 9, is “Yes”, how did this discrimination affect you?	Blame and Shame, for my situation and made to feel ashamed for needing assistance	7	8.64
		Stereotyping as lazy and unmotivated	5	6.1
		Feelings of isolation and loneliness from social activities and events that involve food at times of different ceremonies	69	85.18
		Total	81	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

The above presented data reveals that 81.8% of respondents, identified as heads of households, have faced instances of discrimination and challenges in securing nourishing food. Due to these challenges, the participants of this study has been feeling shame for their situation and needing assistance (8.64%), stereotyping as lazy and unmotivated (6.1%), and feelings of isolation and loneliness and events that involve food, for instance at times of wedding ceremony or religious events that celebrated with a traditional meal (85.18%). This indicates that being a woman-headed household in a rural area is associated with social stigma, discrimination, and food insecurity.

These factors contribute to an additional burden on top of the existing challenges of poverty, further aggravate the social effects of poverty and can have substantial social and emotional impacts on them. When the researcher asked about how the Office of Labor and Social Affairs work to address the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas, one of the key informants from this office replied in the following manner:

“Although it is not enough, the Labor and Social Affairs Office (LSAO) works to address the social effects of poverty on women-headed households and other sections of the society in rural areas of Enor Woreda. For example, by coordinating the support of Woreda community, natives who live outside the Woreda, and governmental and non-governmental organizations, we work to ensure that these households to have access to the social safety net, such as welfare, food stamps (flour and oil), and other forms of assistance. What should be noted here is that we do not yet support women independently. For future, however, it is an issue that needs special attention’’. (One of expert from LSAOEW, Apr 2023)

On the whole, this has significant implications for understanding the social impact of poverty on women-headed households in these rural settings.

4.2.6. The Support or assistance from community-based organizations

Table 9: Respondents response on access to assistance

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
11	Have you received any support or assistance from community-based organizations or networks to help alleviate poverty in your household?	Yes	16	16.16
		No	83	83.83
		Total	99	100
12	If your answer for question number 11, is Yes, what kind of support or assistance did you receive?	Financial assistance	1	6.2
		Food assistance	2	12.5
		Healthcare or medication	13	81.25
		Total	16	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

Table 9 reveals that of the respondents, only 16% affirmed receiving support or assistance, with healthcare or medication being the most prevalent form. Other forms of support or assistance cited by respondents included financial assistance (6%) and food assistance (12%). These forms of support can be critical in helping women-headed households to meet their basic needs and alleviate the impacts of poverty, particularly in areas where income and food insecurity are prevalent.

“Some of us have sight or vision problems. However, we are given free treatment for cataracts that come through the Woreda health office. In addition to this, we received some food assistance when the Corona virus entered in Ethiopia.”

As indicated above, the biggest problem here is that the assistance or support provided at the Woreda level is inadequate. Therefore, the findings suggest that there is a need for increased support and assistance for women-headed households in rural areas to help alleviate poverty. This is because the limited support provided at the Woreda level is insufficient to address the

issue of poverty in these households. Therefore, there is a need for increased support and assistance for women-headed households in rural areas to help alleviate poverty.

4.2.7. The reason why they did not receive support or assistance

Table 10: Respondents response about the reason why they did not receive support

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
13	If your answer for question number 11 is No, what could be the reason for this?	Lack of information about the type and when to receive the support	34	40.9
		Bias from local leaders	43	51.8
		Limited provision of resources	5	6.02
		Lack of trust or confidence	1	1.2
		Total	83	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

According to table 10, lack of information about the type and when to receive the support emerged as a significant barrier, with 40.9% of respondents citing it as a reason. The finding from the above quantitative data demonstrates that high percentage (51.8%) of respondents who selected bias from local leaders as the reason for not receiving support or assistance. Bias from local leaders also played a major role, with 51.8% of respondents indicating that it hindered their access to support. This suggests the presence of societal biases and perceptions that may prevent women-headed households from seeking or receiving help.

“There are problems from the beginning when there are different supports. The leaders of our kebele work through familiarity and nepotism.”

In addition to this limited provision of resources was stated as the reason for not receiving support or assistance. This could be due to limited outreach and communication from community-based organizations, as well as limited access to information and technology in rural areas. Hence, efforts should be made to address and challenge this bias and create inclusive support systems.

4.2.8. Various negative attitude, beliefs and norms towards household situation

Table 11: Respondents opinion relating to their situation from the community

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
14	Have you observed any negative attitude, beliefs and norms towards your household situation?	Yes	94	94.0
		No	5	5.0
		Total	99	100
15	If your answer for question number 14, is Yes, what kind of actions did you observe or notice?	Social exclusion or isolation	45	47.87
		Stigma or discrimination	37	39.36
		Strained relationships with family or friends	12	12.76
		Total	94	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

The findings of this research indicate that among 99 women-headed household respondents, 94% of them have experienced negative attitudes, beliefs, and norms towards their household situation, which could be linked to their economic status as well. Specifically, of the respondents who experienced negative attitudes, 47.87% reported social exclusion, 39.36% reported stigma or discrimination, and 12.76% reported strained relationships with family or friends due to their economic circumstances.

This may include social exclusion, stigma, discrimination, and strained relationships with family and friends. Hence, the negative attitudes towards their household situation have a significant impact on their lives, contributing to feelings of shame, guilt, and isolation, and making it difficult for them to access the necessary support and assistance to improve their situation. In this regard, participants of focus group discussants stated asserted that the aforementioned feelings by saying:

“Even though there are good values that we care about which have been degraded by our culture, there are things that we do and obey based on our capacity. For example, a woman who has no husband and is at a low economic level is not treated equally with a woman who has the means or earnings. As a result, she is prevented from participating in various social issues such as Limited participation in community events or gatherings, economic exclusion, and others, so she struggles with herself”. (One focus group discussant in Gomishe Kebele, Mar 2023)

Therefore, further discussion could focus on the potential causes of these negative attitudes and the implications for the well-being of women and their families.

4.2.9. Experienced Discrimination related to housing situation

Table 12: Respondents Experiences of Discrimination due to the Type of their Houses

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
16	Have you encountered discrimination due to the type of house you reside in?	Yes	89	89.0
		No	10	10.0
		Total	99	100
17	If yes, in what ways have you observed discrimination regarding this?	Gender discrimination in accessing housing due to my gender	6	6.74
		Single-Parent Stigma by being sole providers for my families	35	39.3
		Limited access to resources such as affordable housing and childcare	41	46.06
		Cultural Stigma related to my marital status or family structure	7	7.8
		Total	89	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

The above data suggests that a significant proportion of respondents from women-headed households in rural areas have experienced discrimination or stigma related to the type of

house that they have. This highlights the challenges faced by women in accessing safe and affordable housing in rural areas, and the ways in which discrimination and stigma can further exacerbate these challenges. Of those who responded "Yes" to the question, the majority (46%) cited limited access to resources such as affordable housing and childcare as a reason for experiencing discrimination or stigma related to their housing situation. This suggests that poverty and limited resources can contribute to housing insecurity for women in rural areas, and can make it difficult for them to access the resources and support they need to secure safe and affordable housing.

Other reasons cited by respondents included single-parent stigma by being the sole provider for their families (35%), gender discrimination in accessing housing due to their gender (6.7%), and cultural stigma related to their marital status or family structure (7.8%). These factors can further exacerbate the challenges faced by women in accessing safe and affordable housing in rural areas, and can contribute to feelings of shame and isolation.

“As everyone knows, one of the things that Gurage people are well-known for is its huts. Nowadays, a person without iron sheet roofed house is looked down upon. We cannot afford to build this type of house because many of us husbands are either sick or dead, and our only option is to live with our problems in our shabby hut”. (One of women-head household in Makana Kebele, Mar 2023)

This suggests that poverty can contribute to housing insecurity for women in rural areas, making it difficult for them to access the resources and support they need to secure safe and affordable housing.

4.2.10. Experienced Challenges in accessing social support networks

Table 13: Respondents response on challenges relating to social support networks

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
18	Have you encountered specific difficulties in accessing formal or informal channels of support or resources within your community due to material hardships attributed to poverty?	Yes	78	78.0
		No	21	21.0
		Total	99	100
19	If your answer for question number 18, is Yes, which of the challenges is there?	Lack of income to participate in social activities like in kind and "Equb"	34	43.58
		Lack of income to participate in social activities like in labor and "Iddir"	39	50
		Limited availability of social support services in our kebele	5	6.4
		Total	78	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

Table 13 summarizes the challenges experienced by respondents in accessing social support networks due to poverty. Out of 99 respondents, 78 (78.7%) reported experiencing challenges in accessing social support networks or resources due to poverty. These results indicate the significant impact of poverty on the availability and accessibility of social support for women in rural areas.

Of those who responded "Yes" to the question, lack of adequate income to participate in social activities like in labor and 'Iddir' (50%) and lack of income to participate in social activities like in kind and 'Equb' (43.5%), and limited availability of social support services

in their Kebele (6.4%) mentioned as reasons for experiencing challenges in accessing social support networks or resources. In this regard, one of the key informant interviews from Enor Woreda office of Culture and Tourism participant stated as follows:

“Gurage society has been known for its informal institutions of aid like ‘Iddir’ and ‘Ekub’ since ancient times. Although these traditional institutions are still practiced by the community, the participation of those women-headed households (widowed or divorced) is low due to their limited sources of income”. (One of expert from culture and Tourism office of Enor Woreda, Apr 2023)

In addition to this, during gathering of data through questionnaire, a women-headed household disclosed that some of them did not participate either in ‘Iddir’ or ‘Equb’ as a result of shortage of money. They reported as follows:

“In our kebele there are different types of ‘Ekub’ and ‘Iddir’. Most of the time, they don't participate in ‘Ekub’ because many of them have not affordable earnings. Even though there are people who are not able to participate on the ‘Iddir’, when there is incidence of death, the local community assists and covers for them or they are passed by in silence”. (One of respondent from Gardashe, Feb 2023)

This implies that poverty can limit women's ability to participate in social activities and networks, which can contribute to feelings of isolation and disconnection from broader social networks. These challenges manifest in limited access to resources, such as financial assistance, counseling services, community programs, and other forms of support that could potentially alleviate the social effects of poverty.

4.2.11. Changes in physical safety or security due to poverty

Table 14: Respondents opinion about problems relating to security

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
20	Have you noticed any problems related to your physical safety or security due to poverty?	Yes	21	21.0
		No	78	78.0
		Total	99	100
21	If your answer for question number 20, is Yes, what kind of problems have you observed in relation to this?	Increased risk of gender based violence	4	19.04
		Increased risk of crime	1	4.7
		vulnerability to loss of asset such as land by my neighbors	16	76.1
		Total	21	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

The research suggests that poverty significantly affects the physical safety and security of women-headed households in rural areas. About 21% of respondents reported experiencing problems related to their physical safety or security due to poverty, including increased risk of gender-based violence, crime, and vulnerability to loss of assets such as land by neighbors. Addressing these social effects of poverty requires a comprehensive approach that goes beyond addressing income poverty, and also tackles underlying factors contributing to gender-based violence, crime, and vulnerability to asset loss.

Overall, these findings suggest that addressing the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas requires a comprehensive approach that addresses not only income poverty but also the underlying factors contributing to gender-based violence, crime, and vulnerability to asset loss.

4.2.12. Challenges in providing basic necessities for children due to poverty

Table 15: Respondents opinion about challenges of providing basic necessities

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
22	Do you encounter challenges of providing basic necessities like food to your children due to poverty?	Yes	87	87.0
		No	12	12.0
		Total	99	100
23	If your answer for question number 22, is Yes, What specific difficulties have you faced in providing food?	Strained relationships with children	19	21.8
		Increased responsibilities for care giving	23	26.43
		Difficulty in providing for children's basic needs	45	51.72
		Total	87	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

As can be seen from table 15 above, with 87% responding "Yes", a significant proportion of respondents in selected rural areas of Enor Woreda have encountered challenges of providing basic necessities to their children due to poverty. Once more, out of 87 participants, who responded "Yes", majority of them (51.7%) articulated as they encounter challenges in providing basic necessities for their children.

Other challenges cited by respondents included increased responsibilities for care giving (26.4%) and strained relationships with children (21%). All these findings suggest that poverty can impact the quality of relationships between women and their children, increase the burden of care giving responsibilities and the ways in which poverty can further get worse the challenges faced by women in providing their children's basic needs.

4.2.13. Discrimination or exclusion from community decision-making processes

Table 16: Respondents experience relating to community decision-making processes

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
24	As a women-headed household of this Kebele, have you ever experienced discrimination or exclusion from community decision-making processes based on your gender or household status?	Yes	75	75.0
		No	24	24.0
		Total	99	100
25	If your answer for question number 24, is Yes, what kind of discrimination or exclusion have you observed?	Exclusion from community meetings or gatherings	6	8.0
		Denied opportunity to participate in decision-making	3	4.0
		Treated unfairly or differently than others	3	4.0
		Subjected to verbal or physical abuse or harassment	5	6.6
		All the issues mentioned above are common	58	77.3
		Total	75	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

According to the above findings, out of 99 participants 75% of women-headed households in rural areas have responded as they experienced discrimination or exclusion from community decision-making processes due to their poverty and gender. Of those who responded "Yes", the most commonly cited form of discrimination or exclusion was being excluded from community meetings or gatherings, being denied the opportunity to participate in decision-

making processes, being treated unfairly or differently than others, and being subjected to verbal or physical abuse or harassment which on the whole constitute 77.3 %.

In this regard, when asked about their experience relating to discrimination from community decision-making processes, one of respondent pointed out the following:

“When there is a crime of theft within our Kebele, the Kebele leaders call us for a meeting because they doubt our children possibly commit the crime. But when there is a discussion on local developmental issues, they pass us by in silence and do not inform us”. (One of respondent in Agata Kebele, Apr 2023)

This confirms the challenges faced by women in rural areas in accessing decision-making processes and participating in community activities. Moreover, another Focus group discussant in Gomishe Kebele felt that:

“If we quarrel with a woman in our neighborhood that does not have as much household responsibilities and pressure as we do, they will insult us using strong and taboo words”. (One of FGD participant in Gomishe Kebele, Apr 2023)

Accordingly, this has had a significant impact on the lives of women-headed households in rural areas, as it has limited their access to resources and opportunities, and has left them feeling isolated and powerless. Furthermore, the findings also suggest that poverty has made women-headed households in rural areas more vulnerable to discrimination and exclusion, as those with fewer resources are more likely to be targeted and excluded. Overall, this revealed that discrimination and exclusion of women-headed households in rural areas is a comprehensive or multifaceted issue.

4.2.14. Situations of discrimination or exclusion from social life

Table 17: Respondents experience relating to discrimination on social life

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
26	Are there any situations of discrimination or exclusion from social life that have happened to you or other women in your kebele in connection with being woman-head household?	Yes	87	87.0
		No	12	12.0
		Total	99	100
27	If your answer for question number 26, is Yes, what kinds of discrimination and exclusion practices do you observed?	Not drinking coffee together (Aaga Kawa)	32	36.78
		Not scrubbing false-banana (Enset) together (Awusacha)	12	13.79
		Banning or prohibiting cattle from not keeping them together (Aaray Aga)	5	5.74
		All the issues mentioned above are common in this kebele	38	43.6
		Total	87	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

As can be seen in table 17, 87% of sampled respondents were experienced discrimination or exclusion from social life due to their gender and poverty.

Of those who responded "Yes", the most commonly cited form of discrimination or exclusion was social isolation due to a lack of shared interests or activities. For example, not drinking coffee together "Yaga Kawa" which is a very popular coffee drinking ceremony which connects people and makes them loves each other. In this ceremony, elders particularly talk about their work, discuss their social life, and plan for the future, national affairs, and the

creator of peace and love. The other form of social isolation includes banning or prohibiting cattle from not keeping them together, and not scrubbing false banana (Enset) together, which entirely constitutes 43.6%.

This merely shows that the challenges faced by women in rural areas in accessing social activities and services and the ways in which poverty can further exacerbate these challenges. Likewise, it implies as poverty has a profound impact on women's ability to fully participate and be included in social activities and services within their communities. This indicates that poverty has exacerbated the challenges faced by women in rural areas in accessing social activities and services. Additionally, the above data shows that discrimination and exclusion of women-headed households in rural areas has multiple and comprehensive implications.

4.2.15. Gender-based violence or Discrimination

Table 18: Respondents experience relating to gender-based violence

No	Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
28	Have you experienced any gender-based violence or discrimination as a result of being a woman-headed household living in poverty in your kebele?	Yes	61	61.0
		No	38	38.0
		Total	99	100
29	If your answer for question number 28, is Yes, what kind of gender-based discrimination do you face?	Verbal or physical abuse	18	29.5
		Discrimination in working place	12	19.67
		Discrimination in participating local affairs	10	16.39
		Emotional or psychological abuse	21	34.42
		Total	61	100

Source SPSS Output, 2023

In this regard, the result of this study showed that women-headed households in rural areas experienced gender-based violence or discrimination due to their poverty and gender.

This can have a range of negative social effects, including physical and emotional harm, limited access to economic opportunities, and reduced opportunities for community engagement and participation. In connection with this, the most commonly cited form of gender-based discrimination was emotional or psychological abuse (34.4%), which followed by verbal or physical abuse, discrimination in the workplace and discrimination in participating in local affairs that constitutes 29.5%, 19.6%, and 16.3% respectively. Besides, the above data also indicates the profound impact of poverty-related gender-based violence and discrimination on women-headed households in rural areas.

The prevalence of emotional or psychological abuse, as well as other forms of discrimination, reflects a distressing reality for these households, contributing to significant challenges in their daily lives and community engagement. Hence, this study reveals that women-headed households in rural areas of Enor Woreda frequently experience gender-based violence and discrimination. Emotional or psychological abuse was identified as the most prevalent form of discrimination, followed by verbal or physical abuse, discrimination in the workplace, and discrimination in participating in local affairs. These findings highlight the urgent need for targeted interventions and support systems to address and prevent gender-based violence and discrimination, enabling the empowerment and well-being of women in poverty.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

In this study, social effects of poverty on women-headed households were examined. From the study result there is a clear link between poverty, women-headship as well as negative effects of poverty in their households that further increase susceptibility or vulnerability to poverty. The research findings concluded that poverty has a significant effect on women-headed households in rural areas of Enor Woreda, Guraghe Zone.

It was found that poverty was associated with lower educational levels, poorer marital status, and larger household sizes. Among the respondents of this study, majority of them were women aged 34-49, with low levels of education. These factors contribute to their disadvantaged position in various aspects of daily life.

Based on the results and discussion of this study, women who head households in rural areas face significant challenges in maintaining stable and secure households due to economic insecurity and limited access to resources. This is particularly challenging for those with large families as they struggle to provide for their dependents. These challenges are exacerbated by cultural and social factors, such as the importance of having children for social and economic support. As a consequence of poverty, women in these households bear the burden of their family's well-being and security, often being responsible for providing basic needs and security for their households.

Accessing clean water due to poverty is significant challenges among women-headed households in rural areas of Enor Woreda. Lack of supply of clean water was found to be the main root cause, in addition to issues with infrastructure, physical and health conditions, and frequent damage to existing water supply systems. These challenges can have negative social effects, including increased health risks, reduced productivity, and limited opportunities for personal growth.

Poverty significantly impacts access to healthcare services for women-headed households in rural areas of this Woreda. These challenges can have long-term health consequences for

women in rural areas where healthcare facilities are scarce and poverty is prevalent. Therefore, it is important for policymakers and researchers to address these issues and work towards ensuring equitable access to healthcare services for everyone, regardless of their socioeconomic status.

A high percentage of women-headed households in rural areas of Enor Woreda also faced challenges in accessing education and training opportunities. This lack of access to education and training can further perpetuate the social effects of poverty on these households. As a consequence, policy interventions and initiatives are needed to address the challenges faced by women and to break the cycle of poverty.

Being a woman-headed household in rural areas of Enor Woreda can lead to discrimination, social stigma, and food insecurity. However, the Office of Labor and Social Affairs works to address these issues but more support is needed. As a conclusion, the study highlights the critical need for targeted interventions to address the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas of this Woreda.

The results of this research show that women who head households in Enor Woreda are facing negative attitudes from their communities due to their disadvantaged situations. This can lead to social exclusion, stigma, discrimination, and strained relationships, making it challenging for them to access the support they need to improve their lives.

Based on the findings from the study, it is evident that women in rural areas of this Woreda are facing discrimination and exclusion from community decision-making processes due to their poverty and gender. This is a major challenge for women-headed households, who are often denied the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes and community activities. This discrimination and exclusion can have serious consequences, particularly for women living in poverty.

The findings of the research indicate that women living in rural areas face significant challenges in accessing social activities and services, and poverty can further exacerbate these challenges. The study shows that 87% of sampled respondents experienced discrimination or exclusion due to their gender and poverty, with social isolation being the most common form of discrimination.

Furthermore, qualitative data collected through focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and open-ended questionnaire responses shed light on the lived experiences of women-headed households. In these narratives, participants shared personal stories of economic struggles, social exclusion, and the profound impact of gender-based violence and discrimination on their daily lives. For instance, a participant mentioned in an FGD that they faced multiple forms of discrimination, including being denied access to resources and opportunities due to their gender and poverty status. These qualitative accounts reinforce the quantitative findings, providing a deeper understanding of the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas.

5.2. Recommendation

Based on the conclusions of this study, it is clear that poverty has significant consequences for women-led households living in rural areas of Enor Woreda. To address these challenges and improve the well-being of these households, the following specific and achievable recommendations are recommended:

- Provide better access to education: The Woreda Education Office should collaborate with other stakeholders to implement integrated task-oriented adult education and economic opportunities for women-headed households.
- Awareness creation about family planning: Community organizations and health centers should provide education and support for family planning to women-headed households in the Woreda. The Woreda Health Office should collaborate with other stakeholders to develop and implement initiatives that focus on household size and family planning for women-headed households. This should be an ongoing effort, with regular educational programs and outreach to these households.
- Improve access to clean water: This can be done through implementing infrastructure projects that provide rural communities with accessible and clean water sources. Additionally, Water, Mine and Energy Office of the Woreda should work with other stakeholders to develop and implement infrastructure projects that provide rural communities with accessible and clean water sources.
- Improve access to healthcare services: Governments and healthcare providers should provide more healthcare facilities in rural areas. Healthcare professionals should be recruited specifically to serve rural areas. Transportation services should be provided to facilitate access to healthcare facilities.
- Increase awareness about nutritious food in rural communities: with a focus on educating women-headed households on the realities of poverty and their experiences.
- Address and Reduce Discrimination and Stigma. The government, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations, should promote awareness and education on housing discrimination and stigma, particularly targeting the community. Local authorities and NGOs should work together to provide home services for vulnerable mothers in every kebele (small administrative unit) to ensure they have safe and secure housing..

- Strength social support networks: Such programs can focus on income generation, vocational skills training, and access to credit facilities, among others.

It is recommended that these recommendations be implemented by relevant stakeholders such as the government, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and civil society organizations. In implementing these recommendations, it is important to ensure that they are achievable, specific, and involve clear roles and responsibilities for those responsible for the implementation. By addressing the challenges faced by women-headed households living in poverty, we can help to alleviate the consequences of poverty on these women-headed households living in poverty in Enor Woreda, and adjustments made as necessary.

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APENDICES

Appendix A. QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE FILLED BY WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Dear respondents

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data for the study on the title “Assessing The Social Effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas: A case of Enor Woreda in Central Ethiopia”. The researcher is going to conduct this study for academic purpose i.e. for a partial fulfillment of MA degree in Development Studies. Therefore, your genuine information is highly valuable for the success of this study. The researcher would like to assure you that your response will be kept confidential. Truthfully, feel free and try to answer the questions honestly and accurately. You are not required to write your name.

I thank you for your passionate cooperation!

General Instruction

1. You are kindly requested to give genuine responses.
2. You don't need to write your name
3. Indicate your choices from the given alternatives by a TICK (√) in box given below
4. The study is entirely academic and all responses are confidential.
5. Feel free to respond.

Thank you; now please answer the following questions:

Part Two: Questions Pertaining Social Effects of Poverty on Female Headed Households.

7. Have you experienced difficulty accessing clean water for drinking and household use due to poverty?

- 1). Yes 2). No

8. If your answer for question number 7, is Yes, what do you believe is the root cause of this ?

- 1) There is no supply of clean water
2) Lack of infrastructure for clean water
3) Unable to fetch water due to physical and health conditions
4) Even if there is a supply, it frequently damaged

9. Have you experienced problems of access to health services due to poverty?

- 1). Yes 2). No

10. If your answer for question number 9 is Yes, what impact has poverty had on your access to health services?

- 1) Limited ability to access healthcare services
2) Limited access to healthcare facilities in the area
3) Unable to afford necessary medications or treatments
4) Lack of transportation to reach to healthcare centers

11. Is your entire family is member of community-based health insurance?

- 1). Yes 2). No

12. If your answer for question number 11, is “no”, what could be your reason?

- 1) Lack of awareness about the programs
- 2) Inability to afford the payment
- 3) Dissatisfaction with the benefits offered by it
- 4) Mistrust towards the programs

13. Have you faced any challenges in accessing education or training opportunities for yourself or your children?

- 1). Yes
- 2). No

14. If your answer for question number 13 is Yes, what could be your reason?

- 1) Lack of interest to attend in education or available trainings
- 2) Lack of support from family
- 3) Discrimination based on gender and socio-economic status
- 4) Lack of awareness or information

15. Have you experienced discrimination and access to nutritious food because of the fact that you are a household-head?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

16. If your answer for question number 15 is Yes, how did this discrimination affect you?

- 1) Blame and Shame, for my situation and made to feel ashamed for needing assistance
- 2) Stereotyping as lazy and unmotivated
- 3) Feelings of isolation and loneliness from social activities and events that involve food at times of different ceremonies

17. Have you received any support or assistance from community-based organizations or networks to help and alleviate poverty in your household? 1). Yes 2). No

18. If your answer for question number 17, is Yes, what kind of support or assistance did you receive?

- 1) Financial assistance
- 2) Food assistance
- 3) Educational or training opportunities
- 4) Healthcare or medication

19. If your answer for question number 17 is No, what could be the reason for this?

- 1) Lack of information about the type and when to receive the support
- 2) Bias from local leaders
- 3) Limited provision of resources
- 4) Lack of trust or confidence

20. Have you observed any negative attitude, beliefs and norms towards your household situation?

- 1). Yes 2). No

21. If your answer for question number 20, is Yes, what kind of actions did you observe or notice?

- 1) Social exclusion or isolation
- 2) Stigma or discrimination
- 3) Strained relationships with family or friends

22. Have you encountered discrimination due to the type of house you reside in?

- 1) Yes 2) No

23. If your answer for question number 22 is Yes, what forms of discrimination or stigma did you observe related to housing situation?

- 1) Gender discrimination in accessing housing due to my gender
- 2) Single-Parent stigma by being sole providers for my families
- 3) Limited access to resources such as affordable housing and childcare
- 4) Cultural stigma related to marital status or family structure

24. Have you encountered specific difficulties in accessing formal or informal channels of support or resources within your community due to material hardships attributed to poverty?

- 1). Yes
- 2). No

25. If your answer for question number 24 is Yes, which of the challenges is there?

- 1) Lack of income to participate in social activities like in kind and “Equb”
- 2) Lack of income to participate in social activities like in labor and “Iddir”
- 3) Limited availability of social support services in the our Kebele

26. Have you noticed any problems related to your physical safety or security due to poverty?

- 1). Yes
- 2). No

27. If your answer for question number 26, is Yes, what kind of problems have you observed in relation to this?

- 1) Increased risk of gender based violence
- 2) Vulnerability to loss of asset
- 3) Unsafe living conditions or problems

28. Do you encounter challenges of providing basic necessities like food to your children due to poverty?

- 1). Yes
- 2). No

29. If your answer for question number 28, is Yes, what kind of challenges did you encounter related to this?

- 1) Strained relationships with children
- 2) Increased responsibilities for care giving
- 3) Difficulty in providing for children's basic needs

30. As a women-headed household of this Kebele, have you ever experienced discrimination from community decision-making processes based on your gender or household status?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

31. If your answer for question number 30, is Yes, what kind of discrimination or exclusion have you observed?

- 1) Exclusion from community meetings or gatherings
- 2) Denied opportunity to participate in decision-making
- 3) Treated unfairly or differently than others
- 4) Subjected to verbal or physical abuse or harassment
- 5) All the issues mentioned above are common

32. Have you ever experienced any discrimination or exclusion from community decision-making processes due to being a woman-headed household living in poverty in a rural area/this kebele?

- 1). Yes
- 2). No

33. If your answer for question number 32, is Yes, what kind of discrimination or exclusion have you observed?

- 1) Exclusion from community meetings or gatherings
- 2) Denied opportunity to participate in decision-making processes

- 3) Treated unfairly or differently than others
- 4) Subjected to verbal or physical abuse or harassment
- 5) All the issues mentioned above are common

34. Are there any situations of discrimination or exclusion from social life that have happened to you or other women in your kebele in connection with being woman-head household?

- 1). Yes
- 2). No

35. If your answer for question number 34, is Yes, what kind of discrimination and exclusion practices do you observed?

- 1) Not drinking coffee together (Aaga Kawa)
- 2) Not scrubbing false-banana (Enset) together (Awusacha)
- 3) Banning or prohibiting cattle from not keeping them together (Aaray Aga)
- 4) All the issues mentioned above are common in this kebele

36. Have you experienced any gender-based violence or discrimination as a result of being a woman-headed household living in poverty in your kebele?

- 1). Yes
- 2). No

37. If your answer for question number 36, is Yes, what kind of gender-based discrimination do you face?

- 1) Verbal or physical abuse
- 2) Discrimination in working place
- 3) Discrimination in participating local affairs
- 4) Emotional or psychological abuse

Appendix B. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Focus group discussion guide for women headed households.

Dear respondent!

I am a student of Wolkite University, pursuing Master of Arts in Development Planning and Management Studies. I am conducting a study on Assessing Social Effects of poverty on Women-headed households in rural areas of Enor Woreda in particular. You have been selected to participate in this focus group discussion by being this Kebele resident and being a head of household. I request you to assist me by providing information in the questions I will be orally asking. I assure you that your identity will remain confidential. Thank you for your readiness.

Thank you so much!

PART I. General Information

Kebele-----

Date of discussion-----

Part two. Questions

1. What are some of the challenges you face as a woman-headed household in this Kebele community? -----
2. How does poverty affect your daily life and the lives of your family members? -----
3. What are some of the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in this Kebele community? -----
4. Do you think poor women-headed households have got access to participate in locally known social organizations/informal institutions like Ikub, Idir, Debo (Geaz)? If not why? --
5. How do you cope with the challenges of poverty and social exclusion? -----
6. What support do you need to improve your situation and overcome poverty? -----
7. What are some of the strengths and resources you have as a woman-headed household? ---
8. How can the community and government better support women-headed households in rural areas? -----

Appendix C. INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR WORLD VISION ETHIOPIA

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Interview Guide for World Vision Ethiopia, Enemor and Ener Woreda Branch

Dear respondent,

The purpose of this Key informant interview (KII) is to collect data for the study on the title “Assessing Social Effects of poverty on Women-headed households in rural areas: The case of Enor Woreda in Central Ethiopia”. The researcher is going to conduct this study for academic purpose i.e. for a partial fulfillment of MA degree in Development Planning and management Studies. Therefore, your genuine information is highly valuable for the success of this study. The researcher would like to assure you that your response will be kept confidential. Truthfully, feel free and try to assist me by providing information in the question I will be orally asking.

I thank you

Part One: General information

Date-----

Name (not compulsory) -----

Age-----

Sex-----

Marital Status-----

Level of Education-----

Profession (if any) -----

Part two: Questions

1. What are some of the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas, as you have observed in your work? -----
2. How does your organization work to address the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas? -----
3. What are some of the challenges your organization faces in working with women-headed households in rural areas? -----
4. How does your organization collaborate with other stakeholders to address the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas? -----
5. What are the most pressing support do you think is needed to improve the situation of women-headed households in rural areas in order to reduce the social effects of poverty? -----
6. What are some of the successes your organization has had in addressing the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas? -----
7. How can the government and other organizations better support the work of NGOs in addressing the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas? -----
8. In your opinion, how do women-headed household mitigate in rural areas? -----

Appendix D. INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR OFFICE OF LABOR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Interview Guide for Labor and Social Affairs office of Enor Woreda

Dear respondent,

The purpose of this Key informant interview (KII) is to collect data for the study on the title “Assessing Social Effects of poverty on Women-headed households in rural areas: The case of Enor Woreda in Central Ethiopia”. The researcher is going to conduct this study for academic purpose i.e. for a partial fulfillment of MA degree in Development Planning and management Studies. Therefore, your genuine information is highly valuable for the success of this study. The researcher would like to assure you that your response will be kept confidential. Truthfully, feel free and try to assist me by providing information in the question I will be orally asking.

I thank you

Part One: General information

Date-----

Name (not compulsory) -----

Age-----

Sex-----

Marital Status-----

Level of Education-----

Profession (if any) -----

Part two: Questions

1. What are some of the social effects of poverty on women-headed households who are vulnerable to different physical impairment in rural areas, as you have observed in your work?
2. How do the Labor and Social Affairs Office work to address the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas?
3. What are some of the challenges the Labor and Social Affairs Office faces in working particularly with women-headed households who are vulnerable to different physical impairment in rural areas?
4. How do the Labor and Social Affairs Office collaborate with other stakeholders to address the social effects of poverty on women-headed households in rural areas?
5. What support do you think is needed to improve the situation of women-headed households in rural areas?
6. What are some of the successes the Labor and Social Affairs Office has had in addressing the social effects of poverty on especially women-headed households who vulnerable to different physical impairment in rural areas?
7. How can NGOs and other organizations better collaborate with the Labor and Social Affairs Office to address the social effects of poverty on women-headed households especially in rural areas of Enor Woreda?
8. In your opinion, what kind of work should be done to mitigate the social impact of poverty on those who are vulnerable to different disabilities and those who are not?

Appendix E. INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR OFFICE OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Interview Guide for Culture and tourism Office of Enor Woreda

Dear respondent,

The purpose of this Key informant interview (KII) is to collect data for the study on the title “Assessing Social Effects of poverty on Women-headed households in rural areas: The case of Enor Woreda in Central Ethiopia”. The researcher is going to conduct this study for academic purpose i.e. for a partial fulfillment of MA degree in Development Planning and management Studies. Therefore, your genuine information is highly valuable for the success of this study. The researcher would like to assure you that your response will be kept confidential. Truthfully, feel free and try to assist me by providing information in the question I will be orally asking.

I thank you

Part One: General information

Date-----

Name (not compulsory) -----

Age-----

Sex-----

Marital Status-----

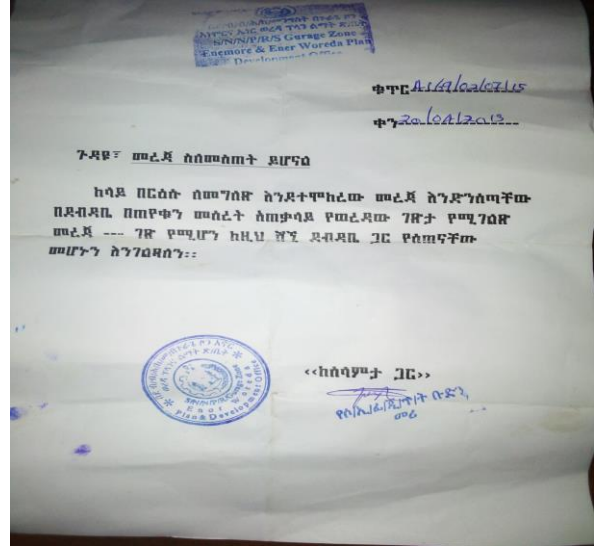
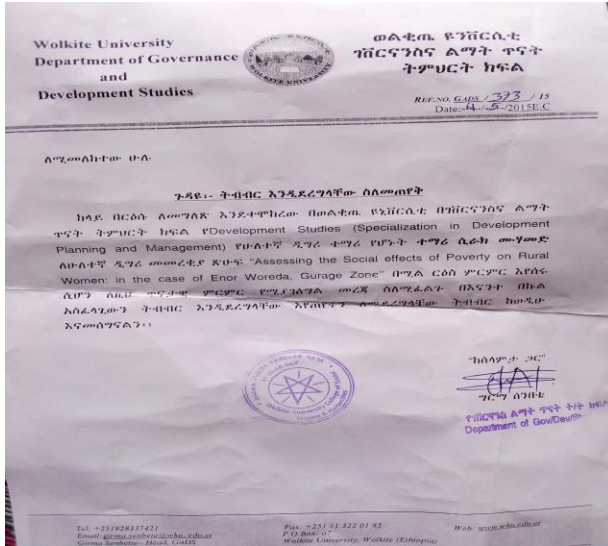
Level of Education-----

Profession (if any) -----

Part two: Questions

1. Can it be said that the traditional values of women in Guraghe, such as Awusacha Geez, Aersha Geez, Idir, and Equb have been preserved and are being practiced especially in the rural areas of Enor Woreda?
- 2 If your answer is no, what do you think is reason?
3. An institution is being created for women who are responsible for the mentioned cultural values (unmarried women who live alone, married and divorced, widowed, or women who lead their families despite having a husband) to allow women to participate equally without discrimination or stigma, simply because they communicate with other women. Do these institutions exist? How is it defined or what does it look like?
4. Do you believe that the cultural values mentioned above can contribute or have the potential to strengthen the social lives of women headed by reducing poverty? Explain if your answer is yes or no
- 5 In your opinion, does poverty erode the traditional values of the society, especially the social values, and have an effect on the women headed households?
- 6 If your answer to the above question is yes, how will the impact be defined?
- 7 In your opinion, what is expected or what should be done from the society, the government and non-governmental organizations so that poverty continues without eroding the social life of women and the values of the society?

Appendix E. LEGAL LETTER FROM PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF ENOR WOREDA



የአገር ልረሳ አጠቃላይ እና አማካኝ ስድስት ወር የሆኑት ቦታዎች 2014/15

ተ.ቁ	የቀበሌው ስም	ሰጠሬ	ሰማጠሬ	ደምር
1	ገንገሌ	358	181	539
2	ገራሽ	240	153	393
3	ገንደጃ	585	236	821
4	አዳጋሪ	340	140	490
5	ደረሃ	488	193	681
6	ወርቀት	557	236	793
7	አዳጋሪ	372	189	561
8	ገምብ	449	208	657
9	ሞቃ	587	244	831
10	ሆሊያ	402	195	597
11	ጃቶ	359	182	541
12	ተርባሃ	379	185	564
13	ደንበይ	315	173	488
14	ህል	559	232	791
15	አገሳዊ	270	163	443
16	አሰሃ	486	211	697
17	አገሳዊ	318	176	494
18	አገሳዊ	381	185	566
19	ዳንቃ	348	186	534
20	ከረይቅ	398	189	587
21	አገሳ	575	167	742
22	ደደደ	600	250	850
23	አሰንጋር	373	197	570
24	ወረዳ	446	202	648

የአገር ልረሳ አጠቃላይ እና አማካኝ ስድስት ወር የሆኑት ቦታዎች 2014/15

ተ.ቁ	የቀበሌው ስም	ሰጠሬ	ሰማጠሬ	ደምር
1	ገንገሌ	358	181	539
2	ገራሽ	240	153	393
3	ገንደጃ	585	236	821
4	አዳጋሪ	340	140	490
5	ደረሃ	488	193	681
6	ወርቀት	557	236	793
7	አዳጋሪ	372	189	561
8	ገምብ	449	208	657
9	ሞቃ	587	244	831
10	ሆሊያ	402	195	597
11	ጃቶ	359	182	541
12	ተርባሃ	379	185	564
13	ደንበይ	315	173	488
14	ህል	559	232	791
15	አገሳዊ	270	163	443
16	አሰሃ	486	211	697
17	አገሳዊ	318	176	494
18	አገሳዊ	381	185	566
19	ዳንቃ	348	186	534
20	ከረይቅ	398	189	587
21	አገሳ	575	167	742
22	ደደደ	600	250	850
23	አሰንጋር	373	197	570
24	ወረዳ	446	202	648

Appendix F Focus Group Discussant at Gomishe

